NO. 524.

## TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION. The National Era is published every Thurs-

day, on the following terms : day, on the following terms:
Single copy, one year \$2.00
Three copies, one year 5.00
Five copies, one year 8.00 Ten copies, one year - . . . . 15.00 Single copy, six months . . . . 1.00 Single copy, six months 1.00
Ten copies, six months 8.00
Foliablery agents are entitled to retain 50
nls commission on each yearly, and 25 cents

commission on each semi-yearly, subscriber, except in the case of Clubs.

A Club of five subscribers, at \$8, will entitle

A Club of tive subscribers, at \$5, will entitle the person making it up to a copy for 6 months; a Club of ten, at \$15, to a copy for one year. When a Club has been forwarded, additions may be made to it, on the same terms.

"Why don't you go with her?"

Because, I haint got no seat, and I'm not ignine to set with niggers and everything. I'm confronted her face to face. She had a long, blue a seat if I had my just rights!"

She was retting asing for the fichemen at the corner of the main building, and confronted her face to face. She had a long, lithe, apple sprout in her hand, which she proceeded to lay on my shoulders without further the process of the whole they pretty gives a seat if I had my just rights!"

She was retting asing for the fichemen at the shear in through the gate-way, and so we have the shear in through the gate-way. have a seat if I had my just rights!' She was netting seine for the fisher

and wish he could go. I think he'd like to of the same sort!

onnet, with the bit of limp black crape upon it,

grandiather's funeral. I took Mrs. Hunt's

more about it before her; so, after washing myself very nicely in the pond, one Sunday

orning, I went to my garret, and spent nearly

thand wish he could go. I think he'd like to have me go. May not I?"

Yes, I guess you'd better—and have up prayers too. If you are gettin's omighty good and pictus, you'd better mind and take rather shorter stitches on that towel. A pretty figure you'd choose the right? I do not know; but I drew to drink, and 'bused her—a woman! An'then, the first term of the same sort!"

What was it that moved me at that moment all ter once, as one may say. I've no particular to draw forth the veil, and confess my fault?

Was it the kind lady's words, or the poor crippled of the same sort!"

Was it the kind lady's words, or the poor crippled of the same sort!"

Was it the kind lady's words, or the poor crippled of the same sort!"

Was it the kind lady's words, or the poor crippled of the same sort!"

Was it the kind lady's words, or the poor crippled of the same sort!"

Was it the kind lady's words, or the poor crippled of the same sort!"

Was it the kind lady's words, or the poor crippled of the same sort!"

Was it the kind lady's words, or the poor crippled of the same sort!"

Was it the kind lady's words, or the poor crippled of the same sort!"

Was it the kind lady's words, or the poor crippled of the same sort!"

Was it the kind lady's words, or the poor crippled of the same sort!"

Was it the kind lady's words, or the poor crippled of the same sort!"

Was it the will, and confess my fault?

Was it the kind lady's words, or the poor crippled of the same sort!"

Was it the world have up and married Bill Stevens all the once, as one may say. I've no particular to draw forth the veil, and confess my fault?

Was it the kind lady's words, or the poor crippled of the poor crip stitches on that towel. A pretty figure you'd choose the right? I do not know; but I drew to drink, and 'bused her—a woman! An' ther cut a gwine ter meetin'—not a shoe to your footh the veil, and said, very respectfully, and footh, nor a decent rag to your back. They as steadily as I could, for the pain—

wouldn't let you into the house."

I did not believe it. Had not Ollie always told me that God did not mind what clothes people wore? Why should the people did not mind what clothes people wore? Why should the people did not mind what clothes people wore? people wore? Why should the people of his "And I will whip you within an inch of your label no shoes, for the town made provision hat for one pair per year—for winter. It was business had you to touch one of my things?" May now, and mine were sadly worn, but I had she cried, as she jerked the veil from my hand. a blue and white calico dress—the one I had "Where have you been?" worn to Oliver's funeral—and a sun-burned straw "To meetin'!"

never finished my sentence. She dropped her switch, caught me by the shoulders, and shook me until my teeth chattered in my head.
"There!" she cried, as she let me go, and

evening hefore; and, as usual, there was some trouble between him and his mother. I think, from what I heard, that he wanted her to sell time of it! What's the row?" and Tom Hunt's

Mrs. Sally, as she stalked after me.

And this is a part of the blessin'. I s'pose, ah! what woman that remembers her childhood will not appreciate the temptation!—an old green veil of Mrs. Sally's, that was spread over of Month and out the door. Here I made one more addition to my toilet—Mrs. Barnes's little girl had worn flowers in her bonnet when she came with her mother about the weaving—why should not 1? There were some half dozen lilae bloss.

Mrs. Sally, as she stalked after me.

"And this is a part of the blessin'. I s'pose, and this is a part of the blessin'. I s'pose, and the not word that some in the long run. But, Madam Parson, if you've been to meetin', and been to meetin', and he caught me by a lock of hair, and pulled me after him into the house.

"No; I was on the Nor'west Coast, on a whather was on the Nor'west Coast, on a whather word in yard of the steve?"

"No; I was on the Nor'west Coast, on a whather was on the Nor'west Coast, on There were some half dozen lilac blos-

"With you—oh, Uncle Steve!"
"Yes, it's so. Somehow, I haint been used tell when they'll chop about, as I tell her, black-

"What's become of her husband?"
"He's dead. Arter he died, she took t meetins and doctrines, and I hoped she'd brighten up a bit; but I can't see as she has,

poor woman!"
Oh, what a kindly affectionate glance was that which for a second rested on the dark, si lent woman!

I watched his stiff fingers, as they wove with

geometrical precision the octagon-shaped holes in the car, until he had finished two or three ows, when I again resumed the conversation
"Ad'line—whose girl is she?"
"Brother Joe's."

"Where's he?" off St. Kitts."

me after him into the house.

"No kickin', miss. Your pious people never look arter, so I got a woman to take her, and went on a short v'yage up the Straits. When

and no caugit me by a lock of nart, and pulled in the waiving—why should not read that the waiving—why should not read that the property of the case of the standard of the st

ernment of equal rights, for the security of liberty and the propagation of Democratic principles, becomes the possession and instrument of an overshadowing oligarchy, for the extension and perpetuation of the system of chattel Slavery upon the American continent. False and unsubstantial as this doctrine is, it is no part of wisdom for the treason to ignore its existence or importance. that reason to ignore its existence or importance. I fear that we are not aware of the strength it

ments and authority of some of the most influential and distinguished men who have figured in the recent history of the country. Two of them are now members of the American Senate; and, though they may have modified the opinions which I shall cause to be read, I am sure they never have and never will answer the arguments by which they were supported; and two are no longer numbered with the living; but, though dead, their works survive and their words speak; and I entertain no fear that, in the world of light and liberty to which they have been translated, they have seen any cause to change the opinions which they presented so faithfully and so clearly when they were upon the earth.

of the resolutions I find it stated—

"That we recognise the right of the people of all the Territories, including Kansas and Nebraska, acting through the fairly-expressed will of the majority of actual time. For involving the majority of actual time, the other States."

This right, it will be seen, is held to accrue when the number of inhabitants justifies the forming of a Constitution, but not before. The expression of the Nebraska-Kansas act were endorsed by a verdict of the people in the President's measage was then resumed. Mr. Stephens took for granted that the principles of the Nebraska-Kansas act were endorsed by a verdict of the people in the Presidential election. It, however, contained no they have seen any cause to change the opinions which they presented so faithfully and so clearly when they were upon the earth.

and half his hands are on my bear of professors of many professors of many limited to the professor of many professors of many

ment on this point. Gentlemen may think I have occupied too much time in its consideration, but er false and absurd, is endorsed, not only by the President of the United States, and by nearly every member of Congress from half of the States of the Union, but by the Convention of a great I fear that we are not aware of the strength it has gained in the country—it is maintained by nearly every Southern man in Congress, and there are but few Democrats from the North who wenture to dispute it. It was promulgated in the Cincinnati platform as one of the tests of political or or or hodoxy, and now we are congratulated by the President that it has been affirmed by the people in the recent election. It must be met, exposed, and denounced.

I rejoice that something of that work has already been accomplished, and that the Republican average ments and authority of some of the most influentiate.

I rejoice that something of the work has already been accomplished, and that the Republican and Dixon's line. To show that I do not err in my interpretation of the Cincinnati platform, I will read a portion of it. In one of the resolutions I find it stated—

"That we recognise the right of the people of the President's messa, and Nebraska, acting of the President's messa, and there are but few Democrats from the North who have figured in the country—it is maintained by the Convention of a great of the Union, but by the Convention of a great of the Union, but by the Convention of a great of the Union, but by the Convention of a great of the Union, but by the Convention of a great of the Union, but by the Convention of a great of the Union, but by the Convention of a great of the Union, but by the Convention of a great of the Union, but by the Convention of a great of the Union, but by the Convention of a great ourred in the views expressed by pur. I convention of the Slave during the views expressed by mr. How for the Union, but by the Convention of a great ourred in the views expressed by mr. I convention of the Slave during the views expressed by mr. I convention of the Slave during the views expressed by mr. I convention of the Slave during the views expressed by mr. I convention of the Slave during the views expressed by mr. I convention of the Slave during the views expressed by mr. I convention to dever man

RATES OF ADVERTISING.

Ten cents a line for the first insection, five cents a line for each subsequent one. Ten words constitute a line. Payment in advance is invariably required.

Money may be forwarded, by mail, at

Money may be forwarded, by mail, at my risk. Notes on Eastern banks preferred. Large amounts may be remitted in drafts or certificates of deposit.

Bubscribers wishing their papers changed from, as well as the post office they wish it hereafter sent to.

All communications to the Era, whether on business of the papers or for raphication.

on business of the paper or for publication, should be addressed to G. BAILEY, Washington, D. C.

WISHINGTON, D. C.

THE PRESENCE OF THE PRESENC

Mr. Cass called the Senate to order, and remarked that the first business in order was the election of a President pro tem.

Mr. Hale. What is the occasion?

Mr. Cass. Because we haven't any. [Laugh-

On motion of Mr. Hunter, the Senate proceeded to the election, Mr. Mason receiving 30 votes, Mr. Foot 11, and Mr. Weller 1. Blank 2. Mr. Harlan moved that the Senate proceed to the consideration of the report of the Com-mittee on the Judiciary, relative to his claims

to a seat as Senator from Iowa.

Mr. Toombs, after remarking that there was not a single controverted fact in the whole case. said the only difference of opinion relative to the matter was based upon the application of the law to facts admitted on all hands. So far as the views of the minority of the com mittee were concerned, he could express them as well verbally as in writing.

He stated the reason which influenced the majority of the committee in coming to the

conclusion that Mr. Harlan was not unity each ed. These were, in brief, that the Senate, as a body, did not attend that meeting in a joint convention at which Mr. Harlan was elected, and their teller was not there, as required by law. The Senate had adjourned over, and clusion that Mr. Harlan was not duly electlaw. The Senate had adjourned over, and there was no Senate in session at the time. A majority of Senators was present in their in-dividual capacity, but the Senate as a body was not there. The President of the Senate, the regular presiding officer of the joint con-vention, was not present, and the convention

elected a President pro tem. These irregularities vitiated the convention.

Mr. Toombs contended that the Legislature of Iowa was composed of the members of the Senate and House of Representatives, and upon those individuals was devolved the constitu-tional duty of electing a Senator of the United States, in the manner prescribed by the Constitution of Iowa. The joint convention consisted of members who composed the two legis-lative bodies, and as soon as they met in joint convention the distinction heretofore existing between them as members of different branches was obliterated. Their names were arranged in alphabetical order on one list. Hence the absence or refusal to participate in the proceedings, on the part of any number less than composing the joint convention, could not invalidate the doings of the convention. He thought the fraudulent and factious conduct of those Senators in Iowa, who sought to defeat the election and frustrate the will of the people of Iowa, ought to be condemned by this body and by the entire American people.

Mr. Benjamin wished to know whether it was competent for one branch of the State Legislature to elect a Senator to Congress. The Constitution of the United States declares that Senators shall be elected by the State legislators, and the State Legislatures consist of two branches, from which it follows that the Constitution requires Senators to be elected by those two branches concurrently.

Mr. Toombs replied, that such a Constitution

branch of their State Legislature.

Mr. Pugh argued in support of the constitutionality of Mr. Harlan's election, and concurred in the views expressed by Mr. Toombs.

Mr. Geyer, agreeing with the majority of the

# MATONALI

G. BAILEY, EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR; JOHN G. WHITTIER, CORRESPONDING EDITOR.

VOL. XI.

WASHINGTON, D. C., THURSDAY, JANUARY 15, 1857.

Young himself related to Thomas Campbell, the poet of "Hope," the impression which that matchless woman once made upon himself, when he was playing with her in "The Gamester," upon the Edinburgh boards. In the fourth scene of the fifth act, when Beverly has swallowed the poison, Bates enters; and Mrs. Beverly in answer to a charge against her husband. erly, in answer to a charge against her husband eriy, in answer to a charge against her husband, of having been seen quarrelling in the streets with Lewson, exclaims, "Tis false, old man! They had no quarrel—they had no cause for quarrel." In uttering these words, Mrs. Sid-

to our tragedian, and in a low voice said, "Mr. Young, recollect yourself!"—Bentley's Mis-

He of course provoked the query,

dons caught hold of Jarvis, and gave an excla-mation with such piercing grief that Young said his throat swelled, and his utterance was choked. He stood, unable to speak the sen-tence which he ought immediately to have uttered. The prompter repeated the line with-out effect; when the gifted actress walked up

Peter Cunningham was once telling before Douglas Jerrold of a strange dish he had just dined upon—" such a dish! nobody could guess

was it?
"Calves' tails," said Peter.

She was netting seine for the isnerment as a Core, and her needle flew like lightning.

"May not I go some time?" I asked, after a tatempting to dodge, and now, intent on contains. She turned sharply around, with—

"Who put that notion into your head?"
Like all people of her stamp, she was exceedingly jealous and suspicious.

"There, madam!" she cried, as she paused for breath, "next time you take it into your which, for I was in the Aurory at that time; but you see Pony maria, then, "Trouble!"

"Yes, when she broke off with Jem Dean, or he broke off with her, I never rightly knowed which, for I was in the Aurory at that time; but you see Pony maria, then, "Trouble!"

"Yes, when she broke off with her, I never rightly knowed which, for I was in the Aurory at that time; but it don't much matter while; but you see Pony maria, then, as the problem."

a mind to."

"And I will whip you within an inch of your

"To meetin'!—to meetin'! In that rig!"
"You said I might go, ma'am!" "It's a lie! I never said such a word-an words for permission, and determined to go.

But, somehow, I did not like to say anything

"You did, ma'am. You said"—but I

all the morning in surling my short locks and tying on my dress, before the little bit of looking glass in the box which I had inherited me that I lie, will you! Into the house with Judge of the state of the state

from that I heard, that he wanted her to sell the dw; and, finally, they went off down the lofe that led to the pasture. Then, I improved the time. I hurried on my things, and took—ah! what woman that remembers her childhood will not appreciate the total that t

"What's kinder natural?" I asked, as handed bim over a long splint. ceeded to lay on my shoulders without further ceremony.

I had long since learned the uselessness of attempting to dodge, and now, intent on con-

gly jealous and suspicious.

"Nobody, ma'm. Ollie used to talk about head to run away, you can have as much more and wish he could go. I think he'd like to of the same sort!"

which, "next time you take it into your but it don't much matter which; arter peakin' about awhile, she up and married Bill Stevens of the same sort!"

wimmen-folks' ways - I've got a notion of flinging things about an' clatterin' up the room. It worrits her, I know it does; and then I take bluebird off with me, sometimes, when it gets a bit rough, and that worrits her. These here winds aint the trades, an' a body can't allers

"Dead-knocked overboard in a hurricane, "Were you with him, Uncle Steve?"

matter of paramount importance. If such ques-tions were to be decided by that Court, and it

was to be constituted without any reference to the population and business of the different sec-

tions of the country, gentlemen of the South

tions of the country, gentlemen of the South would be emphatically mistaken if they sup-posed its decision would command the confi-dence, respect, and obedience of the people of the free States. It was his deliberate convic-

such conduct on their part would not be with-

out precedent. In his judgment, it was essential to the preservation of harmony amongst the

different sections of the Confederacy, that they

should each have an equal, just, and fair rep

resentation in all the departments of the Gov ernment, and every attempt to enforce submis

sion to a tribunal constituted upon such an un-

equal basis as the Supreme Court of the United States, would only tend still wider to separate

the various sections of the country. In conclusion, he demanded the previous question.

member of this House has said that the artic

PROCEEDINGS OF TUESDAY.

referred to is not wanting in truth," &c.

it. I would not have official hor

ordinary interest to our citizens.

The Report details the improvements made

ommendations not acted upon by Congress: such as an addition to the court-house portion

of the City Hall; the erection of a new jail; the improvement of Franklin Square and the

various triangular spaces formed by the intersec-

NO.

Harrisbur Legislature Hon. Simon ballot. Can

ney 58, and

MR. HAR

Legislature

Convention

the Senate

Democratic,

refused to al

meetings of

in the election

The absent

ly filed a pr

ground that

pate in it.

Committee

States Sens

Toucey-repelection, wh

and Pugh-

was ably ar

report of the

Monday-ye

ted States o

"The Sen composed or chosen by the and each Se

The Legis

branches, an

form a quor

fore, in this

States Senat

ture of the S

two branche

a constitutio

course, there either in Pe

Republican

in each Stat

ery now and

press sudden England. T

other day, c

the venerable

miserable an

to embark in

self terribly

was never s

he was a pur

ond fiddle.

ing, despite

into a pretty

amount, blu

factures, so a

alive and kic

at last. He

figures show

cially in the

tion. The

value, absolu

wealth, full of

unhappy; Fr

retires to th

land submits

more; Engla

when all the

Poor fellov

of the Tribur

head in the

bring the S

deal to endu

deal. We al

fellow on his

at least for w

tween the E

couragement

foreign policy

embraces all

propagandis:

THE NEW

Charles Pel

Minister to

Clarendon, a

Judge Advoc

understood t

plomacy, but

Governments

House will o

ization of a T

There are sca

there, and the

But, the T

the boast was made on this floor, by the people of the North, who would never sustain it, and because its friends were taunted because so four thousand to five hundred and sixty-nine principles. He rejoiced though there be but eighteen friends of the Kansas-Nebraska bill now in the House from the North. He believed that forty nine had been returned from that section to the next Congress. The Kansas and Nebraska act merely carried out the Compro-mise measures of 1850, to which both Whigs and Democrats pledged themselves in their subsequent National Conventions.

necessity of making that declaration.

Mr. Campbell, of Ohio, inquired whether he understood Mr. Stephens to take the ground that the Nebraska and Kansas act removed the restriction against Slavery from Minnesota Mr. Stephens repeated, that the Missouri re-

it had extended. Mr. Campbell wished to know whether Mr. Stephens understood the repealing clause ex tended beyond the territorial limits of Nebras

Mr. Stephens replied, he understood by the declaration that the Missouri restriction was 1850, and therefore it was pronounced null and !

Mr. Stephens said he had never advocated that bill as a Southern, but as a national constitutional measure. Although he should like to see Kansas admitted into the Union as a addressed the slave State, he thought there was no such prob-bability. Not only the laws of climate and production, but those of population, would prevent it, and so of the other Territories.

Mr. Davis, of Maryland, remarked that gen tlemen had essentially differed on public ques-tions, and the result was an accession of doubt upon doubt and confusion worse confounded, until he who should attempt to read the past from the debates, would find himself with authorities for any opinion, and testimony for any fact. As to who opened this debate, there was scarcely a question. It was opened by the President, in his annual message. He did not design to follow this extraordinary document, or either its reasons or statements. Nor would

He quoted the remark from the message-"As Senators represent the States of the Union, and members represent their several constitu-encies, the President represents the aggregate population of the United States." naparte said to the Deputies of his Chamber, "You represent nought but your several Republican America, we have a President proclaiming that he represents the people of the Union; thus attempting to belittle the Senate

smarting so severely under the indignation of his Northern friends, who rolled up their condemustion against his policy, should have so introduce a harshness of language heretofore unknown in any Executive doc unknown in any Executive document. Notwith-standing the President's ideas as to what the people decided in the Presidential election, he (Mr. Davis) said the late contest shows that a majority of the people have condemned the Democratic party. That a majority are against the Kansas and Nebraska act; against Franktiou; and that a minority of the people desire to see Mr. Buchanan President. That minority prefer that the existing rule shall be continued four years longer, and that a majority before hand condemn his Administration. Further that Mr. Buchanan has still to battle for his power to carry out any principle settled, or which his Democratic friends suppose settled

in the recent contest.

In reply to Mr. Stephens, Mr. Davis said tha the increase of Democratic members to the next Congress was in consequence of divisions in other parties. A death-wound had been in flicted on the great and proud Democratic par ty, which thought itself invincible, but now tion. Mr. Davis spoke of the different interrthern and Southern wings of the of 1850 was the Compromise of 1820, but the Democracy turned it into an element of strife, and reopened the agitation it was intended to close. The Democratic party was conglome distribution of the spoils. The Irish brigade stood firm, [laughter,] and but for them, Penn sylvania would have faltered.

Mr. Cadwallader replied briefly to Mr. Davis; after which, the House adjourned.

#### Wednesday, January 7, 1857. SENATE.

The President transmitted to the Senate, in reply to a resolution of inquiry, a letter from the New York, Newfoundland, and London Telegraph Company, in which the President is informed that contracts have been made for the manufacture of submarine cables to connect the continents of Europe and America, and it is expected to have a line between New York and London open for business by the fourth of have entered into corrupt combinations for the As the work has been prosecuted thus far

ministration to ascertain the feasibility of the enterprise, it is the carnest desire of the directors to secure to the Government of the United States equal privileges with those stipulated for by the British Government. In this desire the Lords Commissioners

the English Treasury have acceded in a most liberal spirit, by providing that the British Government shall have a priority in the conveyance of their messages over all others, subf the United States, in the event of their entering into an arrangement with the Company similar in principle to that of the British Government—in which case the messages of the two Governments shall have priority in the order in which they arrive at the stat The American directors say that they can-

not doubt the reservation made in favor of the United States will be deemed of great moment, and therefore ask the President to take such action in the premises as he may deem the in-terests of this Government require.

The Company will enter into contract with

0.

the Government of the United States, on the same terms and conditions as with the British Government. Such contract, they suppose, will fall within the provision of the Constitution in regard to postal arrangements, of which this is lay the cable, and it is suggested that our reto assist in this business.

To avoid a failure in laying the cable, the

a recommendation to Congress as will secure this end. The President makes no recommend-ation, but merely submits the above and the proposition of the Lords Commissioners. No reply of Mr. Marcy accompanies the document. Mr. Weller reported a bill to increase the pay of the efficers of the army, and gave notice that he should call it up at an early day. The consideration of the Iowa election case

Mr. Bayard argued against the right of Mr.

Foster took the opposite ground, in favor Mr. Foster took the opposite of Mr. Harlan's right to a seat. The President pro ten. submitted a letter from the Hon. Hannibal Hamlin, resigning his seat as a Senator from the State of Maine.

The Senate adjourned till Friday. The tiresome debate on the President's me The tiresome debate on the President's message was resumed. Mr. Barclay, having the floor, was particularly severe on the President, and the views expressed in his message.

Mr. Sandidge, of Louisiana, after a few remarks in condemnation of the Know Nothing party, defended Southern rights and institutions.

The House then adjourned until Friday.

# Friday, January 9, 1857.

SENATE Mr. Hunter, from the Committee on Finance to which was referred House bill making ap-propriations for the payment of invalid and other pensions of the United States for the year ending the 30th June, 1858, reported back the same with an amendment, and asked its immediate consideration; which was agreed !

people of the Territories. He rejoiced the to, the amendment concurred in, and the bill [The amendment consists of an increase in he amount from four hundred and twenty-

thousand six hundred dollars.]

Mr. Seward introduced a bill to expedite the telegraphic communication for the use of the Government in foreign intercourse.

[This bill authorizes the Secretary of State,

the discretion and under the direction of the person or association for the aid of the United connect existing telegraphs between the coast of Newfoundland and the coast of Ireland, and According to the Compromise of 1850, the Missouri restriction was inoperative, hence the when established, by the Government of the United States, on such terms and conditions as shall seem just and reasonable to the Presi dent; with a proviso that the Government of Great Britain enter into a like contract for the same purpose, and with the same persons, upon terms of exact equality; that the tariff of prices for the use of the same by the public shall be fixed by the Secretary of the Treasury and Government of Great Britain or its authorized agent; with a further proviso that the United States shall enjoy the use of the same for a period of fifty years, on the same terms and conditions which shall be stipulated in favor of

Great Britain.]
The Senate then proceeded to the consideration of the credentials of Mr. Harlan, with the protest of the Senator from Iowa and the report of the Committee on the Judiciary, de claring that the sitting member was not entitled

Mr. Seward, who was entitled to the floor addressed the Senate at length, sustaining Mr Harlan's claim to his seat, taking the ground that, while the enactment of laws required the the United States was not of necessity a legis-lative act, but a mere additional duty which devolved on the members. When the duty of two branches came together in joint conven-tion, and the individuality of the two Houses was lost in the joint body.

Mr. Stuart advocated the report of the com-

mittee, insisting that it was based on strong legal ground, and that the election was unconnal, and consequently void. The debate was further continued, until afte

4 P. M., by Messrs. Brown and Hale agains the report of the Committee on the Judiciary and by Messrs. Toucey and Douglas in i favor, when, without taking any question,
The Senate adjourned to Monday.

On motion of Mr. Giddings, of Ohio, the House then went into Committee of the Whole, (Mr. Etheridge, of Tennessee, in the chair,)

Monday last, proceeded to consider those bills on the private calendar to which there should be no objection, commencing at the point where the call was suspended on Friday last. No objection being made to the following bills, they were laid aside to be reported to the House, with a recommendation that they pass: Senate bill for the relief of Hannah F. Niles. A bill for the relief of Mary Burgher, widow

of Jeremiah Burgher, deceased, a revolutionary A bill for the relief of Letty Griggs, widow of Simeon Griggs, a revolutionary soldier.

A bill for the relief of the surviving children of John Gilbert, a revolutionary soldier.

Also, bills for the relief of Richard Phillips William Craig, George W. Whitten, Edward

Rumery, Cornelius H. Latham, Robert H. Ste phens, and Isaac C. Washburne. Senate bill for the relief of the heirs at-law o Sarah Crandall, deceased, with an amendmen striking out "heirs at law" and inserting "su Henry Stewart, Isaac Langley, Jonathan Cilley

Senate bill for the relief of Randolph Clay. A bill granting a pension to Thomas Allcock of Rochester, New York. A bill for the relief of George F. Baltzell,

signee of James P. Roan. assignee of James P. Roan.

The Committee then rose and reported to the
House, when the amendment to Senate bill for the relief of the heirs at law of Sarah Crandall.

Mr. Kelsey, of New York, rising to a private York Times, an editorial article calling ington correspondent as to an extensive land Among other things, the article stated:

"We know that a corrupt organization of nembers of Congress and certain lobby agents at Washington has existed since early session of last year. We are well satisfied that this organization holds a balance of power in its hands sufficient in most cases to kill or carry any measure pending in the House of Ren in favor of measures, where its price (\$1,000 which were unable or unwilling to submit to able action on equally meritor

the piratical tribute."

Mr. Kelsey moved the adoption of the following preamble and resolution:
Whereas certain statements have been pubpurpose of passing and of preventing the passag

Resolved. That a committee consisting of fire members, be appointed by the Speaker, with power to send for persons and papers, to investigate said charges; and that said committee eport the evidence taken, and what action, i

neir judgment, is necessary on the part of the

House, without any unnecessary delay. Mr. Paine, of North Carolina, scarcely knew the notice of the House. He knew nothing of the editor of the Times, nor of the journal itself, nor of any communication that had been sent to it for publication. He knew not whether what was there stated were true or false; but his he did know, that there had been a propo sition made in the House by one of its men

pers upon this very subject.

Cries of "Who," and "Name him." Mr. Paine replied that he would not name the member. It was with feelings of indignation that he heard the proposition, and the reason he did not resent it was, because it would ave been a violation of the rules of the Ho because, during the struggle to effect an organ-ization of the body, when a member rose in his place and stated that an attempt had been nade to tamper with him in the election of velopment was laughter; and the charge was made that he did not accept the bribe because there was no such place to be had as that which was tendered him. Mr. P. would now state that had been read, and that a distinct proposition had been made by a member of the House, and in regard to the Minnesota bill, that fifteen hundred dollars would be guarantied a member to vote for that bill. If the proposed committee should be raised, and he be called upon, he would be ready to give his

Mr. Campbell moved to amend the preamble as follows: "and whereas a member of this House has stated that the article referred to is not wanting in truth."

After much discussion, Mr. Stanton, of Ohio, did not see that any good could result from a continuation of the debate, as there could be no doubt, after what had taken place, that the House would order an investigation. He therefore demanded the pre-

rious question.

The previous question was seconded: and its present unequal and partial organization, and one section of the Confederacy have more The previous question was seconded; and, under the operation thereof, the amendment of Mr. Campbell, of Ohio, was agreed to; and, as thus amended, the resolution was adopted.

And then, at a quarter past four o'clock, the House adjourned.

House adjourned.

And then, at a quarter past four o'clock, the House adjourned.

House adjourned.

The following petitions, &c., were presented the gentleman from Ohio to say that he regarded the Supreme Court as the arbiter of all constitutional questions. He desired to know whether, if that tribunal should decide in favor under the rule, and appropriately referred:

By Mr. Tyson: The memorial of Henry
Dmockowski Saunders, formerly of Poland,
offering to Congress two life-like busts, in marble, of his countrymen, General Kosciusko and

By Mr. Florence: The memorial of ninety-By Mr. Florence: The memorial of ninety-six seamen of the United States navy, in Perry's

If it should decide that Dred Scott was a slave, expedition to Japan, praying that extra compensation may be paid to them, in view of the he would not resist the execution of that judg

Saturday, January 10, 1857. The Senate did not sit to-day. HOUSE.

The Speaker appointed Messrs. Kelsey of New York, Orr of South Carolina, Davis of Maryland, Ritchie of Pennsylvania, and Warner of Georgia, the committee to investigate certain statements "charging that the members of the House have entered into corrupt combinations."

the Hee States. It was instantionated that the tion that nothing could occur which would go so far to destroy the confidence of a great portion of the people in the Supreme Court, as a decision by it that Congress had no sovereignty

Mr. Grow, of Pennsylvania, remarked that over the Slavery or other questions in the Territories. Gentlemen from all portions of the Mr. Grow, of Pennsylvania, remarked that for two weeks past he had had in his possession the petition of some fifteen hundred citizens of the Territory of Kansas, remonstrating against the admission of John W. Whitfield to a seat the Territories, and a decision to the contrary on the floor of the House as Delegate from that
Territory. He would take the opportunity to
present the remonstrance which he held in his
hand, with a petition from A. H. Reeder, setState courts, as it would be; if it should not be John W. Whitfield, for the purpose of having them referred to the Committee of Elections.

They were so referred.

This being private bill day, the committees were called for reports on private cases.

Several private bills were discussed, and the

Monday, January 12, 1857.

SENATE.

Mr. Hunter, from the Committee on Finance, which was referred the bill from the House naking appropriations for the current and con tingent expenses of the Indian department, and for fulfilling treaty stipulations with various Indian tribes, for the year ending June 30th, 1858, reported back the same with sundry Mr. Hunter gave notice that as soon as the

privileged question was disposed of, he would call up the bill for consideration. Mr. Brown introduced a bill supplementary promote the efficiency of the navy," and dereading of the bill. o an act to organize the institution for the nsane of the army and navy and of the District

This bill provides that no insane person not charged with any breach of the peace, shall ever hereafter be confined in the United States jail or penitentiary in this District. The Secretary of the Interior has power to grant his order for admission into the Government hospital for the insane any insane person unable to support himself, who resided in the District at the time he became insane, upon the certificate of any judge of the Circuit or Criminal Court

or any justice of the peace.

The order of the Secretary of the Interior authorizes any police officer or constable to assist in carrying insane persons to the hospital, the expense attendant upon which is to be by the friends of the insane or by the local authorities of said District.]

The Senate then proceeded to the consideration of the credentials of Mr. Harlan, with the

protest of the Senator from Iowa and the report of the Committee on the Judiciary, de claring that the sitting member was not entitled to his seat, the immediate question pending being the motion of Mr. Toombs to amend the resolution of the committee by inserting that the sitting member is entitled to his seat. The debate was continued until after four o'clock, when the question was taken on the amendment of Mr. Toombs, and it was decided

n the negative by the following vote:
YEAS-Messrs. Bell of New Hampshire, Bell f Tennessee, Brown, Collamer, Durkee, Fes-enden, Fish, Foot, Foster, Hale, Houston, Pugh, Seward, Slidell, Toombs, Trumbull, Wade,

And Wilson—18.

NAYS—Messrs. Allen, Bayard, Benjamin, Biggs, Bigler, Butler, Cass, Clay, Comegys, Crittenden, Dodge, Evans, Fitzpatrick, Geyer, Hunter, Iverson, Jones of Iowa, Mallory, Mason, Pratt, Reid, Rusk, Sebastian, Stuart, Toucey, Weller, and Wright—27.

The vote was then taken on the resolution reported from the Committee on the Judiciary, "that the sitting member is not entitled to his seat," and it was decided in the affirmative by

YEAS - Messrs, Allen, Bayard, Benjamin, Biggs, Bigler, Butler, Cass, Clay, Comegys, rittenden, Dodge, Evans, Fitzpatrick, Geyer, Junter, Iverson, Jones of Iowa, Mallory, Mason, Pearce, Pratt, Reid, Rusk, Sebastian, Stuart, Weller, and Wright-28.

NAYS-Messrs. Bell of New Hampshire, Bell of Tennessee, Brown, Collamer, Durkee, Fessenden, Fish, Foot, Foster, Hale, Houston, Pugh, Seward, Slidell, Toombs, Trumbull Wade, and Wilson—18.
On motion by Mr. Slidell, the Senate pro

ness, and, after a brief period spent therein, the Senate adjourned. The question was stated to be on the motion nade by Mr. Stanton, of Ohio, on Monday last, suspend the rules so as to enable him to

offer the following resolution: Resolved. That the standing Committee or the Judiciary be instructed to inquire into the expediency of reorganizing the judicial circuits and districts of the United States in such manner as to equalize the population and business of the several circuits and districts, and give to all sections of the Confederacy their equal and ust representation in the Supreme Court of the Inited States.

Court. In the progress of the addition of new States, it was found that a portion of the circuits

had become so large that to add to them the new States as they were created would make

the circuits too extensive, or increase the cour

to too large a number of Judges. Hence, Iowa

Wisconsin, California, Texas, and Florida, were all without the benefits of a Circuit Court, and

Courts to the Supreme Court of the United

States. The inequality of the present system

would be apparent from a bare statement of the

States composing the various judicial districts. The first circuit was composed of Maine, New

Hampshire, Massachusetts, and Rhode Island; the second, of Vermont, Connecticut, and New York; the third, of New Jersey and Pennsylva.

nia; the fourth, of Maryland, Delaware, and Virginia; the fifth, of Alabama and Louisiana

the sixth, of North Carolina, South Carolin

Illinois, and Michigan; the eighth, of Kentucky Tennessee, and Missouri; and the ninth, o Mississippi and Arkansas. Thus, Mississippi

of inhabitants, constituted another. Such ar

of suitors demand some legislation on the sub

The Supreme Court of the United States wa

the ultimate arbiter of all constitutional ques-

whole country; but so long as it should retain

tions, and in his opinion should be so con

tuted as to command the confid

and Georgia; the seventh, of Ohio,

appeals were taken directly from the Di

Naval monument.

The Commissioner refers to the diversity of ppinion in regard to the extension of the Cap-The question was taken, and the motion t suspend the rules was agreed to.

Mr. Staaton thereupon submitted his resolution, stating that he proposed to occupy a few minutes in explanation of the reasons which had induced him to effer it. He thought that from Government lots having ceased, there must be other means provided for making imany one who would examine the condition of provements of the streets and avenues passing through or between any of the public squares be satisfied, aside from any sectional view of the or reservations. He very properly suggests question, that the proposed re-organization was that the time has arrived for opening, grading, ndispensable. At present, there were fiv and gravelling all the great thoroughfares leading to the Capitol and President's house, the circuits. The policy of the judiciary act of 1789 Corporation not having the pecuniary ability to do so, even if it have the will. The fee-simple nanifestly was, that all of the States should constitute a portion of some judicial circuit, that each State should have the benefit of a Circuit

to all the streets is in the General Government, as decided by the Supreme Court.

The Commissioner refers to the wretched condition of the Centre market-house; and the nuisances consequent thereon, even to the en-dangering of the health of the neighborhood. Country wagons occupy and obstruct the free passage of Pennsylvania avenue for several quares. He thinks the Government has to take possession of the reservation.

The report states that the appropriations for

the bridges leading to the city are altogether insufficient to keep them in a safe condition The Long Bridge is a ricketty and tottering fabric, and it is difficult to keep it in a condition to preserve uninterrupted the communication between the two shores, and to guard against accidents. The travel and the amount f produce brought over the bridge, it is stated, are almost incredible. Any interruption to its passage would be severely felt.

The report gives a satisfactory account

the management of the City Infirmary by the skillful physicians and kind nurses. The anand Arkansas constituted one circuit, while the large States of Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, and Michigan, with some four and a half millions nual appropriation for the sick non-resident pau pers affords relief to a great amount of human affering. It is a noble charity.-Nat. Intell. inequality ought to be remedied, and the rights

INDIANA.-The Republican Convention met at Indianapolis on Wednesday, the 7th instant. Oliver P. Morton presided, and while the Committee on Resolutions were out, the Convention ons were out, the Convention was addressed by Henry S. Lane, James F. Suit, and others. Mr. Suit said he was in a position to do the State some service, in post-poning the election of United States Senator, and declared there would be no election. They had a little class-meeting the preceding night, in which the thing was fixed.

The resolutions adopted are twelve in number. The first declares unabated confidence n the principles of Republicanism; the second declares Republicanism a conservator of the Union, recognising Slavery as the creature of local law where it is established, but opposed to its extension; the third, that the fundamental idea of Republicanism is equal rights; the fourth, that if Kansas is saved to Freedom, the of the constitutionality of the fugitive slave law, the gentleman would carry out that law?

Mr. Stanton replied that he would not resist country will be indebted for that result to the strength, moral power, and energy of the Republican party; the fifth is complimentary to Mr. Fremont; the sixth to Mr. Morton; the

United States, such law was not binding upon the States. If the Supreme Court was to be called upon to aid in deciding great agitating of suffrage to citizens, either by birth or natural contents of the Constitution, so as to limit the right of suffrage to citizens, either by birth or natural contents of the Constitution, so as to limit the right of suffrage to citizens, either by birth or natural contents of the Constitution, so as to limit the right of suffrage to citizens, either by birth or natural contents of the Constitution, so as to limit the right of the Constitution, so as to limit the right of the Constitution, so as to limit the right of the Constitution, so as to limit the right of the Constitution, so as to limit the right of the Constitution, so as to limit the right of the Constitution, so as to limit the right of the Constitution of the By Mr. Phelps: The petition of James A.

Tutt and others, citizens of Henry county, Missouri, praying that the entries of land made under the graduation act be legalized.

United States, such law was not binding upon the States. If the States is the States is such law was not binding upon the States, such law was not binding upon the States. If the States is such law was not binding upon the States, such law was not binding upon the States, such law was not binding upon the States. If the States is such law was not binding upon the States, such law was not binding upon the States. If the States is such law was not binding upon the States, such law was not binding upon the States, such law was not binding upon the States. If the States is such law was not binding upon the States is such law was not binding upon the States is such law was not binding upon the States is such law was not binding upon the States is such law was not binding upon the States is such law was not binding upon the States is such law was not binding upon the States is such law was not binding upon the States is such law was not binding upon the States is such law was not binding upon the States is such law was not binding upon the States is such law was not binding upon the states is such law was not belong to the States is such law was not belong to the States is such law was not belong to the States is such law was not belong to the States is such law was not belong to the States is such law was not belong to the States is such law was not bel ment of a committee to prepare an address to the people of the State; and the twelfth rec-ommends donations of public lands to actual

## WASHINGTON, D. C. THURSDAY, JANUARY 15, 1857.

Office, No. 501 Seventh street, between D and E one square south of City Post Office.

AND STILL THERE IS ROOM .- We have roo still for subscribers. Our friends, we are sure, will not give over effort yet awhile. We have printed a large edition, so that we may be able o supply back numbers to those who would begin with the year, and to those who, delayed in renewing, are anxious to preserve their files. We do not pretend to set up any peculiar claim for the Era, on the score of its merits; good that must be maintained.

We commend to the reader's attention three editorial articles on our fourth page, from the ate. Richmond (Va.) Enquirer, bearing date, December 16th, January 1st and 3d. They are Let us expand the latter. First, the inequalimportant, as emanating from the organ of the The previous question was seconded, and under the operation thereof the resolution was Virginia Democracy, which claims to have troduction of Kansas as a slave State. We of reform in taxation! taken the lead in the nomination and election of James Buchanan.

agreed to.
Mr. Benson, of Maine, under a suspension of For some time after the election, the tone of the rules—yeas 156, nays 47—reported from the Committee on Naval Affairs the bill of the Senate to amend an act entitled "An act to attention, and lead the New York Herald and other Northern papers, not deeply versed in nanded the previous question upon the third pro-slavery tactics, to proclaim that the South-The previous question was seconded, and the defiant position, and therefore we might anticipate quite a conservative Administration. Some of the Northern Democratic newspapers Mr. Orr, of South Carolina, from the select republished extracts from the moderated editocommittee appointed on Friday last, submitted the following resolutions, which were agreed to. Resolved, That the preamble to the resolution rials, to show how much the Southern Buchanan press had been maligned by the Republi adopted on the 9th instant, authorizing the apcans. Our readers will recollect that, discredpointment of a select committee of five to in iting this apparent conversion to reasonable vestigate certain charges of corrupt combina-tions to pass bills through this House, be amendviews, we admonished them not to be deceivtions to pass onis through this mouse, or amend-ed by striking out the words "now pending be-fore," and inserting the words "during the present," so that the preamble to said resolution shall be as follows, viz: "Whereas certain stateed: the paw was velvety, but the claws were Now, read the Enquirer of the 16th Decem-

ber, and see how boldly it throws off all disguise. ments have been published, charging that mem bers of this House have entered into corrupt It announces, that as the North will not be combinations for the purpose of passing and preventing the passage of certain measures quiet, it shall have war; it had hoped for a uring the present Congress: and whereas blasted. The Republicans had again opened their batteries: let the South marshal its hosts, Resolved, That the said committee be authorand confront them in the field of battle. Did the Enquirer suppose that, because fourteen At a quarter to three o'clock, the House adhundred thousand freemen had failed to secure a guaranty for the freedom of Kansas, and the arrest of the Slave Power, in the election of a President, that they would at once abandon the In the Senate, Tuesday, after disposing of some morning hour business, the House bill for the relief of Mary Reeside again came up, and was contest, and give up their arms? Did it not foresee that in that very failure they would find debated by Mr. Hunter against it, and Mr. Bigler for it.

In the House, the debate on the pending resadditional reason for keeping up and strengthening their organization, so as, by a powerful olution, to refer and print extra copies of the last annual message and accompanying docu-ments, was continued by Mr. Bingham. of many of its editorials after the election-but ILLNESS OF DR. KANE .- The latest accounts from Havana represent Dr. Kane as very ill, of the South to an immediate, uncompromising

conflict. It was comparatively tranquil, restwith little prospect of recovery. A letter dated ing on the arm of the President elect. Dr. Kane, the Arctic explorer, arrived here There was nothing novel, nothing out of the the voters of the free States-nothing in the general discussion initiated by that missive, to doubtful if he ever leaves here. Spanish like the officials did not take the least notice of hi change the tone or course of the Enquirer. arrival here-not even did the papers mention Why then its proclamation of a renewal of the war? Read the whole article. Senator Bigler but a man who has given his life to the cause of humanity and science certainly deserves REPORT OF THE COMMISSIONER OF PUBLIC

unfortunately let slip a few remarks in favor of "Squatter Sovereignty"-a few hints of his preference of free to slave society-a few denunciations against the "Extremists" of the South as well as the North; and the Pennsyl-The Annual Report of John B. Blake, Esq., the Commissioner of the Public Buildings and Grounds, embodies many facts of more than vanian issued an article eulogistic of Thomas H. Benton, an object as hateful to the Southern Democracy, as "Squatter Sovereignty" itself. These were the real grievances which wrung in various parts of the city and the progress of the public buildings. It renews several recthe spirit of the Enquirer. The extremists, who boasted that they had elected Mr. Buchanndations not acted upon by Congress: an, began to suspect that their merits were not so highly rated at Wheatland, as elsewhere The idea of being excluded from the new Administration, while Thomas H. Benton was t tion of streets and avenues; the grading of be looked up to as a Nestor, rankled, and the North Capitol street, and the removal of the irritation broke out in the Enquirer, which plainly told the President elect, that if, by "extremists," were meant the advocates of the tol grounds westwardly; but states that there revival of the foreign slave trade, well and is a general concurrence as to the propriety of including squares 687 and 688 in the eastern those in the South who had made up their ncioning squares states that the revenue arising minds to resist by force, whenever they saw force to be necessary, then he must array himself against the great majority of the Southern Democracy-that, as to Mr. Benton, the South might as well announce in time that he must

be eschewed. The whole article betrays the fixed purpose of the Disunion Democracy to control the incoming Administration, and its tone conveys the impression that in the judgment of the writer. Mr. Buchanan is quite amenable to the language of menace.

Whether the impression be true or not, the article brought a response from the Lancaster (Pa.) Intelligencer, which assumed that neither Mr. Bigler nor the Pennsulvanian was authorized to speak for Mr. Buchanan, and dealt in emphatic, but, as the Enquirer thinks, indefinite declarations of Mr. Buchanan's loyalty to the pledges on which he had been elected. The Enquirer, January 1st, noticed this response, evidently but half pleased, but, by terating and reiterating its confidence in Mr. Buchanan's commitals, it reminds him of the absolute necessity of keeping faith with the Southern Democracy; and it takes occasion to say that, no matter what others may do, it will ee to it that the position of the South be disinctly understood by the President elect.

What this position is, may be seen by its t calls the ultimatum of the South and the Southern Democracy-an ultimatum clearly ntended to regulate the Northern Democracy, and the Administration of James Buchanan. This is two-fold—the legitimate expansion of Slavery, and, as necessary to this, a self-procting power in the slave States, to be secured by demanding, unconditionally, Equality of REPRESENTATION IN THE SENATE.

We hope every citizen of the Free States. specially every Northern Democrat, will read e article. Let it be reprinted in every newspaper in the free States, so that the Conervatives who are dreaming of peace and moderation on the part of Southern Democrats, may fully understand on what condition they are to have peace.

The editorial opens with a reference to the rapid growth of the free States, their pre-eminence in manufactures and commerce, to which it attributes their wonderful prosperity.

phia, remonstrating against the renewal of the Woodworth patent for planing boards, &c.

By Mr. Millson: The memorial of G. B. Fitzgerald, R. W. Bowden, and other citizens of Norfolk, Va., asking such legislation as may tend to prevent accidents occurring on railroads

The resolutions of 1798-'99 declared to the decisions of the present General Assembly tend to prevent accidents occurring on railroads

Voidual opinions in regard to the constitution ality of the fugitive slave law or any other enconduct of the Democratic Senate of 1855, in refusing to go into convention for the election of a Senator; and the ninth advises the opposition members of the present General Assembly to elect United States Senators by the two Houses

Vidual opinions in regard to the constitution of national ality of the fugitive slave law or any other enconduct of the Democratic Senate of 1855, in refusing to go into convention for the election of a Senator; and the ninth advises the opposition members of the present General Assembly to elect United States Senators by the two Houses

We might stop here in our analysis of the four hundred gentlement to like the set.

Why tax twenty-eight millions to enable twenty-being obliged like other record to the Democratic Senate of 1855, in not try competition? Take away the patient's relieve your large cities of a population fhat tribunal. The resolutions of 1798-'99 declared to the vast superiority of the South!

We might stop here in our analysis of the four hundred gentlement to use of the Territory and the superiority of the Euclidean to the decisions of national ality of the fugitive slave law or any other enconduct of the Democratic Senate of 1855, in not try competition? Take away the patient's relieve your large cities of a population flat welfare—agriculture alone supplies a firm be ordered to the decisions of national ality of the fugitive slave and being forward the sugar culture, why welfare—agriculture alone supplies a firm be ordered to the decisions of national ality of the fugitiv country must be comparatively poor, and al. out being obliged, like other people, by comways dependent; that commerce and manufac- petition, to apply themselves to the intelligent ductions of the country, open new markets for

ways dependent; that commerce and manufactures, in the improved conditions of humanity, development of the materials and resources all the older States, and in every way beach must always render more stable national pros- within their power? perity; that the contrast run by the Enquirer | Give us free sugar! General Houston, of tween the free States and slave States, as if Texas, in giving notice of a bill to suspend the the former had no agricultural wealth, is ridic- duties on sugar, shows a disposition to confide ulously groundless, for there is a far heavier in the ability of his people, at least, to raise and richer agricultural interest in the free sugar without the aid of protection. States than in the slave States, and their trade But, say many objectors, What is the use and manufactures are just so much extra—but of repealing one tax, and suffering others to a foreign sovereignty, he could not with we must not divert attention from the political remain? If we cannot have a revision of the priety appear in a court of justice in

permanent basis of power and wealth than we should remedy none. Let us do the good Mr. Belmont, our Minister at the Hague, dreg the North, is in danger but from a single cir- that is now practicable—extirpate at once an the attention of the King to the subject, when cumstance; and that is, that the rapid, fac- ugly tumor, if we cannot at once renovate the sustained the position of his Minister, but titious growth of the North may, by the in- whole system. crease of political power in the hands of that But, we fear a combination of local intersection, place the South at such a disadvan- ests will defeat the popular will. Classes, after is the substance of documents communicated tage, that it cannot maintain its influence in all, have many representatives—the People, but to the Senate. the Federal Government. This must be pre- few. Many Southern men will rally around vented—and here come in the ultimatum— the sugar planter, and warn the iron men to Masses.—A correspondent at Little Falls, N must be prevented by the legitimate expansion beware: and the iron men, in fear, will admon- H., in sending us a club of subscribers papers abound; but its position here is one of the power and institutions of the South; by ish the advocates of wool protection to take marks: "It is surprising to see how m the extension of Slavery, so as to multiply new care: and the woollen and cotton protection papers are taken, not only in the village, he slave States; and, to this end, the South must ists will begin to look to their peculiar inter- in the farming districts. On a visit to a farm demand equality of representation in the Sen- ests, and railroad jobbers tremble for the the other day, living six miles from this Po

ity in the Senate must be corrected by the in- organized, and then, good-bye to all prospects rare instance." should then have sixteen free, sixteen slave States-thirty-two Senators from the former, sentation in the Senate. Perhaps a constitutional amendment may become necessary. Cut the Gordian knot, and provide, that no matter how many free or how few slave States be adtruce, but its bright anticipations had been mitted, at no time hereafter shall the free States have a greater number of Senators than The vote stood, Mason 30, Foot 11, Weller 1 the slave States. To this it must come, if this blank 2, Mr. Mason is the Senator who, the ultimatum be adhered to; and this the En- other day, proclaimed himself in favor of the To the Editor of the National Era: quirer must mean, when it says that the slave expansion of Slavery, and is one of the leaders litical power pari passu with that of the free

States. Now, if common sense, common decency, the laws of climate, the laws of human nature and dorse his views and position by electing him modern civilization, are thus to be trampled upon, to enable a greedy Oligarchy of three hundred and seventy-five thousand slaveholders opposition, to restrain, if not baffle, the proslavery policy of the new Administration? It and the South, and over the Federal Governdid foresee all this, and such was the burden ment, it is time the country should know it; but let it be borne in mind, that this abominable it did not therefore summon the Slaveholders policy oan succeed only through the treachery of the Northern Buchanan Democracy to the Constitution and to the cause of Republican institutions. Let us see whether this Democracy will dare attempt to deliver over, bound. from the effects of a stroke of paralysis on the passage out. He seems a little better since

Let us see whether it will dare to keep Minnesota, Washington, and Oregon, out of doors, till the slaveholders have time to manufacture

three new slave States to match. Mr. Boyce, of South Carolina-a State which excludes poor white men from political influence, and seeks to exclude them from employment by the re-opening of the foreign slave trade and oringing in black slaves from Africa-has moved an amendment to the Tariff Bill, in which he proposes to subject tea and coffee, ow free, to a duty of 20 per cent.! This is an original way of carrying out the free trade principle, and reducing the revenues to the ax point equal to the necessary expenditures of Government. Whatever the laboring masses of the South may do, the masses of the People n the Free States will submit to no such tax. No member representing them, who should vote for so wanton a tax, would ever be suffered to isrepresent them again.

THE WOOL TAX .- Other countries admit the aw material free of duty. This helps the manufacturers, whose demands, increasing, re-act by stimulating the home production. The tax on wool, from all appearance, is closing some of the woollen factories, and others are unable to run all the time, for want of material. If the manufacture is thus checked and paralyzed, how is the wool-grower to be benefited? Where will be his market? Give a fair chance to the enterprise of our citizens. Let them have the raw material, and there will soon be an increasing demand for it, stimulating and repaying production by steady prices. When will people learn to consult their cir-

sumstances, and depend upon their own skill and enterprise, instead of the hot-bed devices of legislation, which almost always operates unequally and oppressively? No legislaion can be beneficial, in a comprehensive sense, which taxes the many for the benefit of the few. THE SUGAR TAX .- The people of the United

States numbered, in 1850, in round numbers, twenty-four millions; the sugar planters of Louisiana 1.558, who produced that year 226,000,000 pounds of sugar - enough to furnish nine pounds to each person in the country. In three years more, our popula- go on unchecked, extending, multiplying, comtion will stand, 31.510.802. The production of sugar, meanwhile, has fallen off. Only portions of Louisiana are fit for the culture. editorial of the 3d of January, in which, The plant has never thriven there vigorously. it, that the Homestead Bill, so often brought hrowing aside all disguise, it proclaims what The planters, protected against competition, are indolent, unenterprising, constantly taking the People, so strong hitherto in the House o from the soil, and giving back nothing to it. Forcing legislation cannot supply the place of this session? Are there no friends of the climate and enterprise. So the production has measure on the Committee on Public Lands? steadily decreased, until new it is little more True, a bill to grant 160 acres of the public than one hundred thousand hogsheads a yearnot enough to furnish five pounds of sugar a be of no special interest to any member of year to every person in the country!

> are improved; but a small portion of the unim- and do not need the intervention of self-interest proved will ever be brought under the cultivation of the cane. Add to this a small district put through such a bill would be a labor of in Florida and Texas, and that is all we have to supply a population which is filling up a think honorable members would be eager to Continent; which, in 1860, will number thirty- take part in the work. one millions-in 1900, one hundred and seven millions. Judge of the future by the past, and in which the Republicans were strong enough say whether, by all the forcing processes in the watch the Speaker of the House, a bill to the world, the small tracts of sugar lands in the grant land to the landless, was never intro-

whole tariff system, let the whole stand. That country, where he would be subject to The South, it assumes, having so much more is, because we cannot remedy all grievances,

safety of their magnificent land schemes: and Office, I found the Era, Post, Ledger, Hom That is the argument; that is the conclusion. by and by a solid phalanx of interests, each Journal, Rural New Yorker, beside countries.

SUGAR AGAIN .- In this country the consump thirty-two from the latter-a tie, which, with | tion of sugar averages almost 30 pounds a head the Enquirer was so moderate as to attract the President, would be "the self-protecting to the population. In the best season, under Connecticut, of all parties, opposed to power," required by Slavery. But, Minnesota, the most favorable circumstances, the home present Administration, to the Cincinnati Oregon, and Washington, are knocking for production has not equalled one-half the conadmission, their population being more than sumption. For one-half, then, that is, for in pursuance of a call issued by the American ern Democracy was backing down from its ample for States. Their admission would break 450,000,000 of pounds, in the best of seasons, Republican, and People's State Committee up the equality of representation in the Senate, | we have been obliged to depend on foreign met in Convention at New Haven last Thur giving the free States six majority. They countries, paying thirty per cent. taxation. At day, agreed, after a lively debate, to sink a must not therefore be admitted, until three slave | this time, allowing that the home supply will | questions, but that of Freedom and opposit States, no matter how manufactured, can be brought in, too. The requirement is, six slave that our population is almost 28,000,000, we ticket to be supported at the spring election State Senators, to counterbalance the six free need some 640,000,000 pounds from abroad- and adopted as their platform the affirmation State Senators. Where are the new slave States and on this, too, we must be taxed 30 per cent., of rights contained in the Declaration of to come from? Possibly, one from Texas, one | while our Treasury is so full, that we do not | dependence and the Constitution of the U from Central America, one from Cuba! A know what to do with the money. What a wise States. Strenuous efforts were made by long time for the Northwest to wait. Will it people we are-taking money out of our own delegates to obtain an endorsement or rewait? The ultimatum is, equality of repre- pockets, and sending it to an Iron Safe at Wash- nition of the principles of Know Nothing ngton, to stimulate the greed of plunderers! DISUNIONISM IN THE SENATE. On the 6th anxious to unite on the one great question inst., Mr. Bright being absent, the Senate elect- | which all agreed.

> States must demand an extension of their pc- of the Disunion Democracy of the South, that declared its purpose to dissolve the Union in the event of the election of Mr. Fremont. Northern and Southern Democrats in the Senate en President pro tem, of that body. EQUALITY .- Michigan, at the late Presidential election, cast a larger vote than either North Carolina, Georgia, Missouri, or Alabama, and but twenty-five thousand less than Virginia and Kentucky; but Michigan sends

ed Mr. Mason, of Virginia, President pro tem

only four representatives to Congress, while North Carolina sends eight, Georgia eight, teen, Kentucky ten. A correspondent wishes us to present some

Territories. We have not time now to go into | not written by him, but for him. Of cours detail. A few prominent facts must suffice. The statement above is one fact; but there are Without the representation allowed for

selves, add to that of their masters, Free Labor would have 159, instead of 144 representatives, and the Slave Power 75 instead of 90. By such a change, Kentucky, Louisiana North Carolina, and Tennessee, would each lose one representative; Alabama, Georgia, Virginia, and Mississippi, each, two; South Carolina, three; while Indiana, Illinois, Maine, Michigan, New Hampshire, New Jersey, and Vermont, would each gain one; Ohio and Pennsylvania, each, two, and New York, three. The free population of all the slave States, which have a representation of 90, is but 9,000 more than the aggregate free population of New York, Pennsylvania, and Massachusetts. which have but 69 representatives.

The total vote of New York State alone, a the late election, was almost equal to the aggregate vote of Delaware, Maryland, Virginia, North Carolina, Georgia, Alabama, Louisiana and South Carolina, which are entitled to 69 electoral votes, while New York has but 35 Without slave representation, they would have but 58, and New York 35 electoral votes. That is enough for the present. There is

little book, entitled "The North and the South," compiled from official documents, by Henry Chase and Charles W. Sanborn, and published by John P. Jewett & Co., Boston, Massachusetts, illustrating, by a great variety of comparative tables, taken from the Census of 1850, and carefully classified, the political, social, and industrial conditions of the free and slave States. We commend it to the attention of our readers, as a selection of facts, exhibit of the finances of the State shows always ready for use. It ought to have been entitled " Free and Slave Society," not " The North and the South;" and we would suggest to the compilers that some of their tables need careful revision, especially those relating to the nativities of the population. Nothing is easier than typographical blunders in tables of figures. HOMESTEAD BILL.-Bounty and Railroad

land grants are rapidly encroaching on the public domain. Let the railroad monopolie plicating their interests, and they will in time become strong enough to prevent any other disposition of the public lands. How happens forward in Congress, so generally approved b Representatives, has not been once mentioned domain to the landless man, free of cost, might Congress. Members are not apt to be land-Louisiana is a small State, containing less less; or, if they are, they prefer professional than five millions of acres, improved and un- labor to the cultivation of the soil; but legisimproved. About sixteen hundred thousand lators are of course intent on the public good, to quicken their efforts for its promotion. To love; so obviously disinterested, that we should Come, let it not be said, that a Congress

be would not resist the execution of that plags pensation may be pensation after the first pensation of the landless, was never introduced the world, the small tracts of sugar lands in the ment; but when that question arose in another case, he would contest the principle upon which seventh declares that Indiana would be better to seventh declares that Indiana would be better represented in the United States Senate by vacant seats than by men who have encoursed the judgment was founded, and contend that it was not law. He would not resist the execution of that judgment in the united States Senate by vacant seats than by men who have encoursed the world, the small tracts of sugar lands in the ment; but when that question arose in another case, he would contest the principle upon which it attributes their wonderful prosperity. It world, the small tracts of sugar lands in the ment; but when that question arose in another case, he would contest the principle upon which the united States Senate by vacant seats than by men who have encoursed the ment; but when that question arose in another case, he would contest the principle upon which it attributes their wonderful prosperity. It world, the small tracts of sugar lands in the ment; but when that question arose in another case, he would contest the principle upon which it attributes their wonderful prosperity. It would not can be underful prosperity. The world, the small tracts of sugar lands in the ment; but when that question arose in another case, he would contest the principle upon which it attributes their wonderful prosperity. The world, the small tracts of sugar lands in the ment; but when that question arose in another case, he would not charge in another case, he would not resist ne execution of that provided in the lands in the ment; but when that question arose in another case, he would not resist ne execution of that provided in the lands in the lands in the lands in the l of accidental causes. "A breath can unmake, the wants of such an empire. As protection as a breath has made." Commerce and man three States named can ever begin to supply duced! Whatever you may do about Pacific railroads, and railroad grants, here, at least, has utterly failed to stimulate the sugar plant-

every great public interest.

When shall we have a Homestead Law?

LANDS, who witnessed the affray at Willard in which Mr. Herbert was concerned, declin examination. By directions from Mr. Maici for the Government of the United States. Such

Alas! how labor degrades and stultifies th

masses of the white slaves of the North!

but they all failed, the great majority of Convention, without distinction of party, bei

## FREEDOM IN GEORGIA

Columbus, GA., Jan. 6, 1857. A Vigilance Committee, appointed to p the circulation of Abolition documents in mmunity, request me to have your paper continued. I hope, therefore, never to other copy of your base sheet Yours,

P. S. I hope you will not wait for the su cription to expire. By the same mail, the Postmaster sent us the following:

POST OFFICE, COLUMBUS, GA., To the Editor of the National Era: SIR: Your publication which comes to the office addressed to J. T. Holland, is not take

out. Please discontinue.
Respectfully, your obedient servant, R. C. FORSYTH, P. M.

J. T. Holland is a subscriber, and, like oth subscribers, pays for his Era in advance. T shall pay no attention to it. The paper will sent to that post office to his address, in long as it is paid for. It is a fair busi transaction between him and the proprietor slaves, who, having no political power them- the Era, and we shall complete our part of the bargain, the impertinent Vigilance Committee to the contrary notwithstanding.

rom Dubuque county, Iowa, December 25

1856, says: "Last Sunday, the 21st, within a few m of this place, six persons were frozen to death five grown and one child. Two were Irishme who lived about four miles from here, and ca to this place and got drunk, when the dog keeper turned them out of doors in the n and they froze before they got home, others lived in the edge of Jones countyman, two women, and child. They st with sledges and horses to go about two It appears they lost their way, and run team into a creek. We got the women child out, and poked a place for them is snow, and spread a piece of carpet and over-coat over them, and went for help, b

was found dead about sixty rods from there MEETING OF THE OHIO LEGISLATURE convened to-day in adjurned session. Lester Taylor was chosen President pro tem nessage, both branches adjourned till Wedne

row night, at the opening of the new Stat The message of the Governor is nainly de voted to State affairs. He recomments organization of a board of railroad commi ers to exercise supervision over the continuion and operation of the railroad of the Sta urges the resumption of the geological sur of the State, and recommends that provision made for the payment of the public debt. the expenses of the fiscal year, ending Novel ber last, were less by over \$300,000 than year preceding.

He recommends the energetic prosecution

the public works, a revision of the militia law and the laws relating to married women, and also that increased compensation be allowed the judiciary. The Governor thinks that Ohio should give expression to a demand for retrenchment an norm in the administration of the Nationa

Within the last two months, he has rece several appeals from Ohio emigrants in Kan asking for protection and aid. He had addi ed a letter to Governor Geary in behalf of prisoners, deeming that Ocio was entitle mand for her citizens emigrating to the itories free ingress and egress by the ordin routes, and complete protection from the im-sion and usurpation of the lawless. If the General Government refuses, he does not doubthe right or duty of the State to interfere. It has now good grounds to hope that the worst is over. In respect to Governor Geary, he says he now feels a disposition to respect and protect the rights of the Free State settlers.

PENNSYLVANIA LEGISLATURE.—Harrisburg or Pollock was read in the Legislature to day. From it we learn that the financial condition of the State is satisfactory. The receipts of the year, including the balance at the end of the last fiscal year, were nearly \$6,622,000, and the expenditures \$4,113,000, while there is a balance in the treasury of \$1,265,000. The State debt had been decreased during the year \$366,000. The message calls the attention of the Legislature to the prevention of illegal voting; favors a reform in the naturalization laws by the National Government, and stricter guards upon the extension of the rights of citi-zenship by the State courts; alludes to the retain a Govern that desert.
The Comm port against to ry, and annex time to recom on the Caler ishment of bi States. Perl that such a b JAMES For from Rhode I whose term

next, served of ago. He was votes of 63 or PATENT O Corresponden "The Com hall, which changing the partment, mas fixing the sa-retaries. The ance, and withing of Congre ney 58, and Mr. Foster 7.

ELECTION OF MR. CAMERON.

Harrisburg, Jan. 13 .- Both Houses of the

Legislature met in Convention at noon, and

Ion. Simon Cameron was elected on the first

ballot. Cameron received 67 votes, Col. For-

Mr. HARLAN'S CASE .- Some year ago, the

Legislature of Iowa provided by law for the

election of United States Senator, by a joint

Convention of the Senate and Assembly. At

he session when Mr. Harlan was elected.

the Senate was Democratic, the House anti-

Democratic, but both bodies agreed to go

into joint Convention. After a protracted

struggle, a majority of members of the Senate

refused to attend one of the regularly adjourned

meetings of the Convention; but, a large mi-

nority being present, the Convention proceeded

in the election, and chose Mr. Harlan, Senator.

The absent members of the Senate subsequent-

ground that the Senate of Iowa did not partici-

The provision of the Constitution of the Uni-

"The Senate of the United States shall be

composed of two Senators from each State, chosen by the Legislature thereof, for six years,

The Legislature of Iowa is composed of two

branches, and a majority of each is required to

form a quorum. The principle decided, there-

ed States on the subject is as follows:

and each Senator shall have one vcte."

Monday-yeas 28, nays 18.

in each State, permit.

self terribly trounced.

alive and kicking.

population has increased only one fifth, but it | flection.

annot discover that real estate wealth has in

reased at anything like that ratio in England.

ence, France is happy, full of comfort, full of

wealth, full of power; England is lean, starving,

unhappy; France steps into the lead, England

retires to the rear; France commands; Eng-

land submits; France is to shine more and

more: England is soon to go out like a candle.

Poor fellow! if he survive this last onslaught

of the Tribune, he may be able to hold up his

head in the Paris Conference; and perhaps

bring the Shah to terms-but he has a great

deal to endure from our cotemporary-a great

deal. We should be more merciful to the old

fellow on his down-hill march, and respect him

PAVING THE WAY .- It is reported that a cu

rious correspondence has been going on be-

tween the Executive of the United States and

that of Mexico, in relation to certain overtures

of the latter, looking towards an alliance be-

tween the two countries. General Comonfort

is defied by the church, beset with factions,

and pressed upon by the demands of foreign

Powers: and the better class of citizens, it is

said, look to the American Government for en-

couragement and countenance. This Admin-

stration is too cautious to commit itself to any

entangling alliances, but it may pave the way

for the operations of the Southern Party under

the incoming Administration-a Party which

embraces all of Mexico in its grand scheme of

THE NEW BRITISH MINISTER.-The Hon.

ain a Government. Slavery must wait a little

propagandism.

when all the tallow is used up.

at least for what he has been.

Homestead Law?

ER FROM THE NETHER. he affray at Willard's. as concerned, declined g the representative of ie could not with prot of justice in another ald be subject to cross. tions from Mr. Marcy. ter at the Hague, drew ng to the subject, who of his Minister, but at the warmest feelings he United States. Such uments communicated

CIETY-THE DEGRADED ent at Little Falls, N. ub of subscribers, resing to see how many only in the village, bu On a visit to a farmer miles from this Post . Post, Ledger, Home Yorker, beside county us paper. This is not a

rades and stultifies the ves of the North!

The People of arties, opposed to the to the Cincinnati platextension of Slavery, sued by the American, e's State Committees, ew Haven last Thursely debate, to sink all edom and opposition ration, agreed upon s t the spring election, atform the affirmation the Declaration of In stitution of the United ts were made by some dorsement or recog of Know Nothingism great majority of the inction of party, being

IN GEORGIA. s, GA., Jan. 6, 1857. ional Era: e, appointed to prev

one great question or

efore, never to see J. T. HOLLAND, for J. SMITH. Il not wait for the sub-

m documents in thi

to have your paper dis

e Postmaster sent us the E, COLUMBUS, GA..

January 6, 1857. tional Era: which comes to this Holland, is not taken edient servant,

C. C. FORSYTH, P. M. scriber, and, like other Era in advance. The is name was evidently or him. 'Of course we it. The paper will be o his address, just so It is a fair business and the proprietor of mplete our part of the Vigilance Committee

correspondent writing Iowa, December 25,

st, within a few miles were frozen to death-Two were Irishmen, from here, and came nk, when the doggery of doors in the night, they got home. The Jones county-one child. They started go about two miles. got the women and ace for them in the e of carpet and his went for help, but he ty rods from there.

LEGISLATUREhe Legislature of Ohio curned session. Hon. n President pro tem. in ading of the Governor's adjourned till Wednese grand estival to-mor-ning of the new State He recomments the

of railroad commission-

ion over the continu e railroad of the State f the geological survey nends that provision be of the public debt. The of the State shows that cal year, ending Novem-over \$300,000 than the ision of the militia laws

to married women, and mpensation be allowed that Ohio should giv

for retrenchment and istration of the National

months, he has received nio emigrants in Kansas, nd aid. He had address Geary in behalf of the nat Ocio was entitled to emigrating to the Terl egress by the ordinary or of the lawless. If the ises, he does not double State to interfere. to hope that the worst Governor Geary, he says on to respect and pro

courts; alludes to ondemn licials at Washington and ing to force Slavery upo and says that Pennsylviands that Kausas shall be

States. Perhaps the Supreme Court may hold that such a bill is unconstitutional. LATURE.—Harrisburgh, hual message of Govern-in the Legislature to-rn that the financial con-pution to the financial con-AMES FOWLER SIMMONS, elected Senator atisfactory. The receipts he balance at the end of Rhode Island, in the place of Mr. James, hose term will expire on the 3d of March e nearly \$6,622,000, an ext, served one term as a Senator many years 13,000, while there is ago. He was elected last Friday, receiving the ury of \$1,265,000. otes of 63 out of 92 members present. used during the year ge calls the atter PATENT OFFICE.—The New York Herald's in the natu overnment, and stricter usion of the rights of citi-ourts; alludes to the re-

that desert.

respondent says:

"The Committee on Patents have prepared a bill, which will be reported in a few days, chaging the 'whole system of the Patent department, making it a distinct department, and fixing the salary the same as the other Secretaries. The bill is of sonsiderable importance, and will undoubtedly meet the approbation of Congress,"

## The Rebiet.

A Physician's Vacation; or, a Summer in Europe. By Walter Channing. Boston: Ticknor & Fields. 1856. For sale by Taylor & Maury, Washington, D. C.

One of the most interesting facts in the contemplation of the multitude of travels, in such finding each one his attention arrested by something in a degree peculiar for the impression it n reference to the different classes to which travellers belong. And here is, then, a fund of information so prepared, that when separately laid aside, it will furnish a vast store for reflection and future reference. For instance, the lawyer when he visits Europe is naturally attracted to make The absent memores against the election, on the himself acquainted with those things and persons more immediately connected with his propate in it. Some time since, a majority of the fession, and from him we can gather much as committee on the Judiciary in the United to the jurisprudence, the judges, lawyers, and States Senate—Messrs. Butler, Geyer, and similar topics, that fall under his notice. So of from day to day, the influence operating on the them for her devotion to the cou minds and bodies of their patients, they go out, fore, in this case, seems to be, that a United as it were, in some degree, trained to look around them, and see what many others would States Senator must be elected by the Legislature of the State; that is, where it consists of wholly pass over or scarcely notice. Intertwo branches, by both branches, acting with spersed with their remarks, we find healthful constitutional quorum. The principle is a maxims and references to facts of importance sound one, and ought to be adhered to. Of for life practice. We do not mean that this course, there can be no election of Senator, volume is merely professional in its bearing. On the contrary, it is the work of a scholar and either in Pennsylvania or Indiana, unless the Republican members, who control one branch a man of taste, a close observer of the operation of men and manners, of the Governments and police of foreign countries; and thus forms a pleasant mixture of the useful and the amu-EXCLAND AND THE NEW YORK PRESS .- Ev. ery now and then, a portion of the New York | sing; the author's kindly nature speaks out in little incidents and touches of humor, while he press suddenly wakes up and begins to abuse England. The New York Tribune, after a long ponders, too, seriously, the passing events, and feels that there is meaning in much that is shaher on the subject, opened its eves the other day, carefully scanned the condition of transpiring around him. Talfourd, the learned the venerable John Bull, and found him just as | barrister and polished scholar, called his notes miserable and luckless as when he was about of travel "Vacation Rambles," and possibly to embark in a war with Russia, and get him- our author here had him in his eye, in choosing the title of his own book. But, be that as it

at last. He is not what he seems—the naked rious colors, by which is brought out at last figures show this, and figures never lie, espe- the full portraiture or landscape. It is a neatlycially in the hands of a hot advocate of Protec. printed and inviting volume, which we can go tion. The Tribune discovers that the real through by consecutive perusal, or dip into. estate of France has amazingly increased in here and there, as best suits the taste, and de-

the result of his observations. With all his

The Tribune predicted ruin to him then-it | may, the "Physician's Vacation" is the supe-

was never satisfied with his way of managing | rior work of the two, for its fuller information,

the campaign -it was displeased at his di- while it is equal, at least, in point of style. Dr.

plomacy-it was disgusted with his soldiers- | Channing had a reputation as a scholar and a

he was a puppet in the hands of France-he | writer before he went abroad, and this volume

played second fiddle always, nothing but sec- is one which might have been anticipated as

Miserable John Bull! he went on blunder. opinions, of course, all his readers will not

ing, despite the criticisms and counsels of the agree. The book, also, might admit of more

Tribune, held his own pretty well, blundered | condensation, and parts of the information are

Jackson. 1856. For sale by Taylor & Maury, Wash-There are parts of this book which are written in an easy, natural manner, and the incidents in which take a strong hold on the reader's sympathies. The moral intended to be conveyed, and that which, for the most part, too. is conveyed, is good. The authoress thus shows what she can do, if she but follow out the evident impulses of her feelings. But there are other portions that would need more than a New Hampshire torchlight to help us to get at the meaning of Vermont her language, and that appears to be the result of aiming at something more effective in style. If so, it is a sad mistake, and we could not New York but pity the ungrammatical constructions into which this desire of embellishment has often led her. To quote a single example from a Ohio paragraph in one of the earliest pages, where there is a strange intermingling of figures and

allusions: "Roving in an orbit which but exposed her poverty, from its brilliancy, though seldom en-joying its midday effulgence, she could not fail see that the clouds about her setting, if silver-rimmed in the rays reflected, still grew blacker, and that the struggle she made to illumine, was but the expiring effect of a wick, from which the oil that fed it was departing. Could she have turned from this blaze of bor foreign policy that may involve the country in rowed light, and pressed forward in a humbler sphere, gazing on the bright, revolving wheel, in which whirled her family connections, glittering, shining, in silks and gems, she resting from her toil, by which she had hoped to earn North Carolina South Carolina\*

Now, what is the meaning of this passage, in plain English? We have, we think, an ink-Charles Pelham Villiers, appointed British ling of its import, though of this we are by no Minister to Washington, is a brother of Lord | means certain; but we should consider it quite Clarendon, and at present holding the place of a difficult exercise for any one to parse the Judge Advocate. He was one of the first advocates of the repeal of the Corn Laws, and is mar, or to explain them in conformity to the understood to be liberal in his opinions and demands of true rhetoric. It seems to us no The state of the s plomacy, but this is not a matter of vital import- sole instance, it would be of little consequence, unce, as questions of great interest to the two but there are many similar ones. Occurring, raments are settled either by special mis- as some of them do, at the beginning of the sions, or by direct communication between book, the reader is tempted to throw it down in disgust; and yet the latter half of the volume is the best part of it, and this unfortunate ten-THE COMMITTEE ON TERRITORIES in the dency to write in such a style is therefore the

tion of a Territory in the Gadsden purchase. do so well whenever she chooses to be natural, te are scarcely seven thousand white people and tell her story in good, clear sentences. ere, and they are too much scattered to mainconvinced that there is no want of talent; and while, before it can make two Senators out of in the delineation of several of the characters allowing for a slight bordering on caricature, The Committee, it is said, is prepared to rein the case of Keturah and Zebedee Flint-she port against the petition of the citizens of Carexhibits skill. Jeanie is a good impersonation on Valley to be separated from Utah Territo- of filial duty and responsibility to God. Mr. 7, and annexed to California, but at the same | Miller, stern as he is at times, is, however, well time to recommend the passage of the bill now drawn, and the wife, Mrs. Miller, is felt to be the Calendar, for the prevention and punthe heartless creature the authoress aims to shment of bigamy in Territories of the United make her; while Hugh Sherbourne, or Philip Hamlin, the proper hero of the tale, is a fine

nature of the episode of Ralph and Jeanie, and the incidents mostly seem exaggerated. The scenes where the authoress contents herself with the language of true feeling are often effective, though the work would, in our view,

introduced. sure because of the influence which books just as the train commenced moving. Seeing written in a style so incongruous exerts on the.

AUTUMNAL LEAVES: Tales and Sketches in Prose and Rhyme. By L. Maria Child. New York: C. S. Francis & Co. 1857.

ground, the trees are sere and bare, the wind has carried away their faded dress; and here we are greeted, at the opening year, with Auan almost endless stream pouring forth from the have not lost all their tints and perfume. The press, is that among the countless number, good, green cover and lettering of gold might make bad, and indifferent, there is such an endless us, too, think of spring and summer; while the variety. No two persons, of any powers of obstories, old and new, remind us of former days, servation, can pass over the same road without when we read the tales told so pleasingly by Mrs. Child, to amuse and instruct the young; and make us glad that she once more, as we makes on his mind. Especially is this the case | think, better employs her talents than in ar-

are doubtless already familiar, as they have appeared in various periodicals; others they will welcome as a fresh treat, in which they dis-States Senate — Messrs. Butter, German States Senate — Me Toucey—reported against the Valuary and the farmer, the last, and among the longest of these novelties, election, while a minority—accessor and Pugh—reported in favor of it. The case inventor, the statesman, the student, and any is the tale called "The Kansas Emigrants," and Pugh—reported in tavor of the was ably argued, and decided in favor of the was ably argued, and decided in favor of the one devoted to a particular pursuit. Some and which probably is in part if not wholly was ably argued, and decided in Mr. Harlan, last of the most pleasant as well as useful books of founded on fact, incorporating the incidents travel, in our opinion, have been given to the from the history of that too-well remembered public by men of the medical profession. A struggle for Freedom, on soil seemingly doomed class of subjects engage their attention, not so to a curse, but that may yet be blessed in all apt to culist others who are abroad for seeing aftertime, as the gateway of Liberty to her the works of art or for elegant leisure. Gen- broad domain. Intrinsically, the book will be erally, too, they are observing men; their prac- valued; and many of our readers will prize it tice teaches them close attention; and noting, as coming from an authoress who is known to

they sympathize.				
		-		
PRESIDI	3 N	TIAL VOTE	IN 1852.	
	1	Free States.		
¥		Pierce.	Scott.	Hale
Maine .	•	41,609	32,543	8,03
New Hampsbire	3	29,997	16,167	6,69
Vermont -		13,044	22,173	8,62
Transporter and com	•	46,880	56,063	29,99
	•	8,735	7,626	64
Connecticut	•	33,249	30,359	3,16
New York	•	262,083	234,882	25,32
New Jersey	•	44,305	38,556	35
Pennsylvania	•	198,568	179,122	8,52
Ohio -	•	169,220	152,526	31,68
Michigan	-	41,842	33,860	7,23
Indiana -	-	95,299	80,901	6,93
Illinois .		80,597	64,934	9,96
Wisconsin		33,658	22,240	8,81
Iowa -		8,624	7,444	1,60
California		39,665	34,971	10
	av	eholding Sta		
		Pierce.	Scott.	Hal
Delaware -	•	6,318	6,293	6
Maryland -	•	40,022	35,077	5
Virginia -	•	72,413	57,132	
North Carolina		39,744	39,038	5
South Carolina	K-		,	
Georgia -		34,705	16,660	
Alabama -		26,881	15,038	
Florida -	-	4,318	2,875	
Louisiana	-	18,647	17,255	
Texas -	-	13,552	4,995	
Mississippi	-	26,876	17,548	
Arkansas -		12,173	7,401	
Tennessee		57,018	58,898	
Kentucky		53,806	57,068	26
Missouri -		36,642	28,944	
	*	By Legislatur	e	
Vote of the Fre				,319,40
Vote of the Sla				807,7

isto a pretty good peace, blundered so far as but of transient interest. But incidents trivial not to increase his taxes to any considerable in themselves help us to form our ideas of men, amount, blundered along in trade and manu- and many of these, when brought together, factures, so as to keep up his credit, and is still stamp an individuality on a region or a nation. 3.127.177 Total vote Adding 40,000 for the popular vote of South Carolina, had it been cast in 1852, the voters of We are glad, therefore, to have them noted, to But, the Tribune has caught the old fellow be like strokes and touches of the pencil, of vaall the Slave States would have been 847,775
Voters of the Free States - 2,319,405 Voting population of Free over Slave States -Pierce over Scott in Free States Pierce over Scott in Slave States value, absolutely doubled in value, while the rive from it information and materials for re-Scott and Hale over Pierce in ие Товенцент: or, Through the Wood. By Harriet A. Free States -Olcott, author of "Isora's Child." New York : Derby & Pierce over Scott and Hale in Total vote for Pierce

Total vote for Scott . Total vote for Scott and Hale Majority for Pierce - -3,800 THE VOTE FOR PRESIDENT IN 1856. Fremont. 65,514 38,035 32,567 3,233 414 39,561 10,577 39,240 19,626 Rhode Island 11,467 6,680 1,675 34,995 195,878 42,715 2,615 124,604 274,705 46,943 230,154 28,351 24,115 147,350 Pennsylvania 187,497 170,874 28,125 71,762 52,139 1.560

94,816

23,386

9.444

over Fill-

6,175 47,462

48,524

498,612

296

1,338,171

1,863,991

892,659

525,820

366.839

2.953.037

118,672

48.246

56,617

6,368

46,817

35,665 22,169

31,623 21,908 73,638

72,917

58,164

641,225

498,612

1.247

Recapitulation-Free and Slave

394,047

vote is only 39 per cent.

Total for Fillmore -

him 59 per cent. of the Electors.

Total for Fremont - - Total for Buchanan - -

Buchanan over Fremont -

Fremont and Fillmore over

Voters in the Free States - Voters in the Slave States -

Majority in Free States -

Free States. Slave States. 1,336,924 1,247

1,222,066 641,225

2,953,037 1,141,084

The popular vote of the States going for Fremont is 47 per cent. of all; his Electoral

east only 51 per cent. of all the votes, yet give

A singular occurrence and narrow escape

took place on the Little Miami railroad on Sun-

day evening. Shortly after the train from

Columbus had left Jefferson, it was discovered

that the conductor was missing. The enginee

at once reversed, and the train returned to the

station, where the conductor was discovered on

96,280 66,092  $104,\!279 \\
52,\!867$ Wisconsin 44,127 36,241 51,925 20,339 1,336,924 1,222,066 394,647 Fremont over Buchanan, 114,805: Fremont ver Fillmore, 942,277; Bu ore, 827,419; Fremont and Fillmore over chanan, 509,505. Slave States Fremont. Buc 306 8 281 3 Delaware 39.115

Indiana

Alabama

Louisiana

41,366

remont

Buchanan

illmore

Georgia se will of course report against the organ more to be regretted, since the authoress can

> No one can read the book without being representative of a true friend and philanthropist. We somewhat question the fidelity to

> have been a better one with less of the highwrought situations in some cases unnecessarily

We have written what we have done in cenyoung in vitiating the taste, and we dislike to to the earth as he could, and the entire train young in vitiating the taste, and we dislike to see what might otherwise have been a book of much higher value, impaired and rendered of comparatively little worth, from its want of an comparatively little worth, from its want of an from the placed, elegant simplicity and truthful portraiture.

"CHURCHES AND PASTORS OF WASH-INGTON."

Winter has come, the snow has covered the To the Editor of the National Era: As I do not believe you intended the slightest injustice to any one in the review of books contained in your last issue, I hope you will allow me to refer to the brief notice made of tumnal leaves! Yet they have kept well, and have not lost all their tints and perfume. The green cover and lettering of gold might make us. too, think of apring and summer: while the

a "meager transcript" were ever attempted—those parts of the "Sabbath Review," published in that book, being little more than the facts, churches. I was quite surprised that the writer should

think, better employs her talents than in arranging the superstitions of Paganism, and some civilized nations with the pure revelation of Heaven.

There is nothing exciting or strained in the simple and clear language, the calm and natural descriptiveness of Mrs. Child's Autumnal Leaves. With some of the stories our readers are doubtless already familiar, as \$\frac{1}{2}\$ they have toil to prepare, the importance of which had been suggested by both pastors and people, as not only being convenient to citizens, but useful to strangers visiting the city.

The writer closes his notice with a disappro val of the work, and pronounces a foregone opinion as to its sale. This is of far less inter est to the author than to the publisher, whose experience as a book-maker in New York led

GENERAL INTELLIGENCE.

him not only to take the responsibility of issuing the work there, but to send it through the coun-

try, as being of interest to those, at least, who had at any time heretofore resided in Wash-

MAINE LEGISLATURE .- Augusta, Jan. 8. The message of Governor Hamlin was delivered to-day. He expatiates on the Republican principles in the Presidential contest, looking to the prevention of the spread of Slavery into the Territories, and disawows any design of in-terfering with Slavery in the States, but to oppose in every legal way its extension. He urges upon the Legislature the expediency of ibuting aid to the sufferers in Kansas, and considers as an implied pledge given in the late election that the liquor law should not be disturbed. He recommends the ultimate sub mission of the matter to the people, and de nounces in the strongest terms the action of the last Legislature in removing a Judge of the Supreme Court for the expression of an opinion

Message of the Governor of Michigan.-Detroit, Jan. 9.— The message of Governor Binguam, presented to the Legislature, give the amount of the State debt as \$2,250,000 He recommends that Congress be memorialized for an additional appropriation to defray the expenses of the Sault St. Marie canal. He urges the adoption of measures for the relief of the Michigan emigrants in Kansas, and the adoption of resolutions instructing the Senators and requesting the Representatives in Congress with regard to the exclusion of Slavery the Territories, and for the repeal of the Fugitive Slave Law.

SNOW STORMS AND TRAVEL IN THE WEST .-Buffalo, Jan. 8.—The weather here is clear and cold. The thermometer stood this morn-ing at six degrees below zero. Passengers from the West say that the railroads are obstructed by snow in every direction, and that the trains are very irregular. On some roads they have not been able to run through. The mails are behindhand from almost every

SENATORIAL NOMINATION. - Harrisburgh Jan. 9.—The Democratic members of the Legislature held a caucus to-day, when Col. J. W. Forney was nominated for the United States Senate on the first ballot. There were sixty members present and nine absent. Forney received 35 votes and Robbins 21, with 4 votes 2,319,405 scattering.

SENATOR SUMNER RE-ELECTED. - Boston,

133,028 Jan. 9.—Senator Sumner was to day re-elected Senator on the part of the House. The vote stood, 333 to 12 scattering. The Senate elects 211.921 on Monday. NAVIGATION ORSTRUCTED - New York Jan. -The schooner Alexander Law, hence,

bound to the Capes of the Delaware, after reaching Cape May, put back in consequence of the ice. U. S. SENATOR ELECTED .- Providence, Jan. -The General Assembly of this State have

elected James F. Simmons United States Senator. MEETING OF THE CANADIAN PARLIAMENT. Toronto, C. W., Jan. 8.—The Canadian Parlia-

ment will meet in this city on the 26th of February. FROZEN OVER .- Cincinnati, Jan. 8 .- The Ohio river is frozen over, and the people are

crossing it on the ice. KANSAS .- Washington, Jan. 9 .- Col. Spencer, the recently appointed marshal for Kansas, is here, awaiting action by the Senate, on

his nomination.
Mr. Heogland, from Kansas, is likewise in the city, urging, among other things, an appropiation of \$50,000 for the capitol at Lecompton. 37,451 CONNECTICUT.-The "Union State Conven-

tion" (Republican and American) has been held at New Haven, at which the following nemations were made: For Governor, Alexander H. Holley, Esq.; for Lieutenant Governor, A. A. Burnham, Esq.; for Secretary of State, Orville H. Platt, Esq.; for Treasurer, Frederick S. Wildman, Esq.; for Comptroller, Joseph G. Lamb, Esq. An animated discussion took place on the adoption of a platform, but one was finally agreed upon, in which op-position to the extension of Slavery and to the policy of the present and incoming National Administrations is made prominent.

36,886 20,000 42,372 MASSACHUSETTS LEGISLATURE. - Boston, Jan 7.—The Legislature organized at noon to day. Charles S. Phelps, of Boston, was chosen Speak 4.843 er of the House, by an unanimous vote, and William Stowe was elected Clerk. The Senate elected Charles W. Upham President, and Peter L. Cox Clerk, by an almost unanimous vote. 24,490 10,816 The Governor's message will be sent in to-mor 66,178

MAINE LEGISLATURE. - Augusta, Maine, Jan 7.—The Legislature met to-day. The Senate elected J. H. Wilkins President, and Joseph B. Hall Secretary. The House elected Charles H. Spofford Speaker, and George W. Wilcox Clerk. A communication was read from Gov. Ham-lin, resigning the United States Senatorship.

NEW YORK STATE LEGISLATURE.-Albanu Jan. 6 .- The Legislature of this State met here Dewitt C. Littlejohn, Republican, as Speaker of the House, when the Governor's message was received and read.

Governor King's message is a very able doc-

ument. His summary of the financial condi-tion of the State is favorable. The total receipts of the treasury for the year, including the balance from last year, is nearly \$18,000,000, and the expenditures nearly \$15,000,000, leaving a balance of upward of \$3,000,000. The canal debt, at the close of the fiscal year ending September 30th, was upward of \$22,400,000. The receipts were \$2,750,000.

The whole length of the canals of the public works is 892 miles, and the entire cost when completed will be \$50,000,000. The State banking system is in a sound and healthy con-dition. The Governor alludes to the imputaitions cast upon the Republican party put forth in the President's message, which he declares to be wholly groundless, and he proceeds to give at large the views of that party on the reat questions of the day. In this connection e alludes to Kansas affairs.

A HEROIC WOMAN .- A correspondent fur A HEROIC WOMAN.—A correspondent lurnishes a fact in regard to the noble conduct of a woman that deserves honorable mention. The clipper ship Neptune's Car, Capt. Jacob Patten, sailed from New York for San Francisco about the 29th of July last. The captain, the track, insensible. Previous to the starting of the train, he got out to assist a lady on the cars, and while so doing in some way got be-tween the platform and the cars on the track on the passage, was attacked with brain fever and subsequent blindness. The chief mate having been deposed from duty previous to the captain's illness, and the second mate being incompetent to navigate the vessel, the captain's Competent to navigate the vessel, the captain's Wife, who happened providentially to be on board, and who had been taught navigation by her husband, took charge of the ship, and brought it safely into port.—Boston Transcript.

Tappan, for the second; and Aaron H. Gragin, for the third district. The Convention was very largely attended, there having been present learly five hundred delegates. The Hon. Amos Tuck presided.

REPUBLICAN EDITORIAL CONVENTION IN INDI-

ANA.—Indianapolis, Jan. 7.—The Convention of Republican Editors in Indiana, which met yesterday, passed resolutions asserting the pow-er and duty of Congress to prohibit Slavery in the Territories, regarding the principles and measures of the Philadelphia Convention essen-tial to our prosperity, and urging that, as the Old Line Senate of 1855 refused to go into joint convention for the election of a U.S. Senator, it is but just and proper that the opposition members of the approaching Legislature refuse, with firmness and determination, to go into joint convention for the election of any officers,

or consent to the election of U.S. Senators in

MEETING OF THE INDIANA LEGISLATURE.

SUGAR CANE.-It is stated that the Commi

sioner of Patents is now sending to the several

State agricultural societies a parcel of Chinese sugar cane seed, raised under the direct super-

sion of the Patent Office, sufficient to plant

sixteen acres, with a view to extending the cul-

INTERESTING FROM CHINA,-The Emperor o

ment of export duties will be removed.

The present provisions in their favor are, how-

adhering to the old system of feudal laws.

ers with which she has postal convention

the general scheme, though it is not certain

that the figures are given with entire accuracy.

THREE MEN SMOTHERED TO DEATH .- Nashua

much damaged.

the great disaster at Norwalk.

maimed for life.

the United States Senate.

irreparable.

NEW POSTAL CONVENTION WITH FRANCE,-

to hold his seat.

sent in this afternoon.

recommends the adoption of the debt by the Legislature, and that the question of repudiaany other manner than by a separate vote of the two Houses, tion be submitted to the people. No transfer of stock has been made since the The people are opposed to repudiation. Meetings have been called in various parts of the Indianapolis, Jan. 8.—The Legislature of this State met to day. Lieutenant Governor Willard

called the Senate to order. Mr. Burk was elected President pro tem., but Mr. Willard refused to yield the chair. The Democrats were sworn in by Lieutenant Governor Willard, and the Republicans by Judge Purkins; after which, a debate ensued, upon the right of Mr. Willard to hold his seat At the meeting held in San Francisco, res lutions were passed pledging the redemption of the debt by the people. The amount is over The Court sanctions the seizure of the Fremont Mariposa grant for taxes, and the estate

There had been large arrivals of gold during the fortnight, nearly all of which was stopped ILLINOIS LEGISLATURE. - Springfield, Ill., for lack of demand.

Oregon.—Dates from Oregon are to the 11th Jan. 6.—The State Senate organized to-day. Benjamin Bond, Democrat, was chosen Secre-

tary. An attempt was made by the Democrats to take the appointment of the committees from the presiding officer, Lieutenant Governor Wood; pending which, the Senate adjourned till to-morrow. The Governor's message was A battle was fought on the 21st November t Proget Sound, between the Northern Indiana and the United States steamer Massachusetts. Twenty-seven Indians were killed and twenty-

The seminary at Eugene city was burned on

merchandise.

The revolution in Peru was progressing.

Gen. Vevaneo, leader of the movement, had China has refused to receive a communication from President Pierce, forwarded by Dr. Parker, who is at Foo-chow-foo. A letter from the Queen of England, forwarded some time since, met with a similar fate.

George Luscombe, third officer of the American clinger chipsership. Eagle Wing, hed been never the property of the American clinger chipsership. ican clipper-ship Eagle Wing, had been committed at Hong Kong for trial on the charge of murdering a Chinese.

The trouble between the English and Chinese

Walker had been received for some days pre-viously. Scott had quarrelled with him, and stopped running his boats. Walker had seized for his own use all the steamers on the lake

ummons of Gen. Belloso. They were destitute water, and subsisting on horses, but neverneless refused the quarter offered them. They were to be attacked immediately, after which the bulk of the allied army would

two inches in circumference, through the mountain, and, in the language of Gen. Gordon, "daylight now shines through the Blue Ridge" s stated at three hundred; that of the allies is of Virginia. This event caused great joy on the part of the workmen, and every one of them

immediately laid down their tools, to spend the rest of the day in a frolic. The draft at the perforation is strong enough to extinguish a ttempted to retake Granada, but was repulsed. Later advices from Rivas, of December 5th, RIGHTS OF MARRIED WOMEN .- The Governo state that Walker had arrived at \_\_\_\_\_, from Ohio recommends some further provisions to secure the rights of married women. The Cincinnati Gazette states that the State of Ohio has already made more liberal provision for omen than any other State, except Louisiana.

band. The Governor recommends that she be allowed to hold personal property (her furniture and goods) in the same way, and to sue in her own name. These are certainly reasonable provisions, since we have been too long missioner to Bogota, had proceeded to Cartha-gena, in a British steamer.

A. B. Corwine has been officially recognised

Portland, Jan. 9.—The files by rench Government. This convention provide that we may transmit letters, pre-paid in the United States, through France, to all the Pow-America contain the following additional items: The London Daily News believes that the lifficulty between France and England, Austria The postage will be, per quarter ounce, for and Turkey, does exist, and that it will post France, 15 cents; England, Belgium, &c., 2 one the meeting of the Congress indefinitely cents; Austria, Italy, &c., 28 cents; Constan-The Paris Debats thinks that all hope of ad tinople, the Levant, &c., 31 cents; the East In-dies, 38 cents, &c. This is understood to be istment is not lost, and that the Congress may pen within the time specified.

> will open early in January, and that matters will be settled satisfactorily.
>
> Prussia and Switzerland.—Advices from Berne on Monday say that hopes of peace in crease in official circles.

up, under the City Hall, last evening, for drunk-Four fresh divisions are called out. enness. After being confined for a while, they set fire to the place, and the whole three were smothered to death. The building was not The students of Zurich have volunteered fo he active army. The popular enthusiasm is

that a letter has been received by the Emperor, from General Dufour, mentioning the effect MORE VERDICTS AGAINST THE NEW HAVE RAILROAD COMPANY .- Hartford, Conn., Jan. that had been produced in Switzerland by the note in the Moniteur. The inference drawn is, 7.—In the Superior Court yesterday, two more verdicts against the New Haven Railroad Comthat the Swiss will be obliged under the double pressure to grant the required concessions. pany were rendered, for damages resulting from Persia .- The news is far from definite. Ad were five and four thousand dollars, respectively. In the former case, the person died of his injuries; and in the latter, the individual was continues his negotiations with Lord Strafford de Redcliffe, to adjust the difficulty. Ferouk MICHIGAN SENATOR .- Detroit, Jan. 10 .- The

Republican members of the Legislature have nominated in caucus Zachariah Chandler for lier, Jan. 7.—The State Capitol took fire last night, and was entirely consumed, except the walls. The most serious loss is the accept the sea, and is still in cantonments. The Russian General had, however, sent three superior officers into the nearest provinces of Persia, to examine the situation of the towns and forts, and of the State naturalist, the destruction of which

might be made for an enemy.

The Paris correspondent of the Globe tele raphed the following:

Constantinople, Dec. 15.—The Persian General, Murad Mirzah, has marched into Cabul, and occupied Turrah. The Viceroy of Egypt

HUGH MILLER, THE GEOLOGIST .- Our Eng lish exchanges announce the death of Mr. Hugh Miller, the well-known writer on geology, and editor of the Witness newspaper. Mr. Miller had been found lying dead on the floor of his bed-room, shot through the heart with a pistol bullet. That he died by his own hand there seems to be no doubt, but the circumstances under which the melancholy event happened do not lead to the supposition that his death was an act of intentional suicide. MISSOURI SENATORIAL ELECTION .- St. Louis. Jan. 12.—The Democratic Legislative caucus on Saturday night nominated James S. Green, Senator for the short term. The Know Nothings have nominated Luther M. Kennett and W. T. Sentzler.

-PENNSYLVANIA SENATORIAL ELECTION .-- Harrisburgh, Jan. 12.—The State Senate have again refused to consider a resolution to go into

DEATH OF A BOSTON PUBLISHER.—Boston, anuary 12.—B. B. Muzzey, a well-known book

sublisher of this city, died this forenoon.

Harrisburgh, Jan. 12.-The Republican Harrisburgh, Jan. 12.—The Republican caucus has adjourned, without making a nomination. They meet again to morrow. Benson, the Republican member from Potter county, is yet absent, but is expected to-night. The election cannot be held to-morrow, as no teller has been elected by the Senate, as the law requires o be done one day prior to the election. The Democratic members of the Senate designed

oing into convention and in the election of a enator, but the decision of the United States Senate in the Iowa case has thrown cold water apon that design. NEW HAMPSHIRE .- The "American Republi can Convention" of New Hampshire, besides nominating William Haile for Governor of that State, to be voted for at the ensuing spring election, also nominated candidates to represent the State in the next Congress. The James Pike, for the first district; Mason W. Tappan, for the second; and Aaron H. Cragin, for the third district. The Convention was

TWO WEEKS LATER FROM CALIFORNIA.

New York, Jan. 13 .- The steamship George Law has arrived from Aspinwall with California advices to December 20, the U. S. mails, and upwards of \$1,250,000 in treasure.

The steamship Sierra Nevada left San Fransco on the 20th ultimo, for San Juan, with a arge number of recruits for Walker. An attempt was made a few days previously to sink

her at the dock.

The Supreme Court of California has declared the entire State debt unconstitutional, except-ing three hundred thousand dollars. The Court

State to give expression to public opinion.

The House was organized by the election of Mr. Ballard Speaker. The Governor's message will be delivered to-morrow, if the Senate should with be sold unless the taxes are paid. The mining news is favorable The markets were dull.

December. The Legislature organized on the lst. L. F. Grover was elected Speaker of the

one wounded, and the remainder surrendered But one of the steamer's men was killed.

he 20th November.

South America.—Panama dates are to Jan. 3. The dates there are from Valparaiso to Nov. 30, and Callao to Dec. 11. The markets at Valparaiso were dull, with large stocks of merchandise.

been received with enthusiasm at Areguipa. Several provinces had declared in his favor. Arica was attacked on the 24th November by the insurgents' steamers Loa and Apurinac. Business was completely paralyzed.

Nicaragua.—Advices from San Juan del
Norte are to December 22d. No tidings from

authorities at Canton, in regard to the cutting off the heads of the crew of a lorcha under Eoglish colors, is likely to lead to serious reand river.

A letter from Granada, of Dec. 1st, states A man has been brought to confess having killed Mr. Cunningham, an American, and is to be executed forthwith, so that all pretext on the part of the U.S. Consul to longer withhold paythat the Church Guadalupe was still held by 200 Yankees, who refused to surrender at the

On Monday morning, December 29th, at an early hour, the workmen in the western end of the Blue Ridge Tunnel perforated a hole, about proceed to operate with Gen. Cauas, against can Juan and Virgin Bay.

The loss of the filibusters since Nov. 24th,

> Private letters state that the Indians in Om tepe had risen against Walker, and killed fifeen filibusters.
>
> Walker, with one hundred and fifty men, had

state that Waiker had arrived at \_\_\_\_\_\_, from Rivas, and was preparing to attack Gen. Canas, who had six hundred men, well supplied with provisions and munitions. A few skirmishes had taken place between the advanced guards. Walker's men are said to be badly off; they have scarcely anything to eat, and are dying daily with dysentery.

New Granada.—Mr. Morse, American Comever, principally confined to real estate, which a woman may now hold separate from her hus-

as United States Consul at Panama.

FURTHER FOREIGN NEWS. The Congress at Paris—Enthusiasm in Switzer-land—The War in Persia—Honors to the Amer-ican Naval Officers in England. It is said that an important Postal Convention has been tendered to the United Staies by the

The Constitutionnel thinks that the Congress

N. H., Jan. 9.—William Saunders, John Sullivan, and John Undine, were placed in the lock-

ncreasing.
The Paris correspondent of the Times states vices from Constantinople, of the 13th ultimo, say that Ferouk Khantle, Persian Minister,

is about to proceed to Paris.

Persia continues her warlike preparations.

The Times Paris correspondent states that the Russian army amounts to forty thousand men complete, on the shores of the Caspian to take plans of the routes by which a passage

is expected at Constantinople.

Great Britain.—On the 21st ultimo, Captain Hartstene, Lieutenants Wells, Stone, Hunter, and Davidson, and Drs. Macoun and Otis, of the Resolute, were entertained at the Admiralty House, by Admiral Seymour, Commander in Chief. Mr. Croskey, United States Consul, and Chevalier Pappalardo, Vice Consul at Portsmouth, were also guests, with a circle of nava officers. The officers were afterwards present ed to Lady Seymour and family. In the after noon, the agents of Lloyds at Portsmouth de-livered a telegraphic message to Captain Hart-stene, from the Ship-owner's Society of Liverpool, requesting permission to send a deputa-tion from that Society to present an address. A reply was returned, that the deputation would he received on the following Tuesday, on board the Resolute. On Christmas day, the American officers will all dine with Lady Franklin. On Sunday, the Resolute was visited by some of the officers who set out in the Arctic search

again relused to consider a resolution to go into convention to morrow, for the election of Senator, by a vote of 17 to 14. Brown, (Dem..) was absent, having paired off with Souther, (Rep.) There is an evident intention on the part of the Senate not to meet the House.

or the omicers who set out in the Arctic search in her and other ships. Among them, were captain Pullen, Captain Richards, and Lieutenant Pym.

On Tuesday, the 23d, a banquet was given to the American officers by the city of Plymouth, to the American officers by the city of Plymouth, being the only public dinner they could attend. The run on the National Bank of Ireland

had subsided. Baron Rocheau had been arrested at Live pool, for having come as a passenger in the steamer Persia without paying his passage. There was a decided difference of opinion on the Liverpool change respecting the amount of the cotton crop. Buyers said the crop was the cotton crop. Buyers said the crop was large, while holders maintained a contrary opinion. Mr. Stewart's circular, estimating the crop at 3,300,000 bales, was posted, on the ar ival of the Persia, in the Exchange, but speedily disappeared, and was supposed to have been abstracted by a holder. The Collins steamer Ericsson was advertised

to leave Liverpool at four o'clock in the afternoon on the 24th ultimo, France.-Money is very scarce, especially or sent the State in the next Congress. The choice fell upon the present delegation, each of whom was nominated by acclamation, viz: of rival financiers. In Holland and Belgium, the restrictions recently adopted by variou banks are maintained in full force. At Ham burgh, owing to an efflux of silver, the rate of discount is again seven per cent. In Paris, on Monday, the funds closed at 66.25 for money, and 66.55 for account,

Spain .- A Madrid dispatch of the 19th ultimo eports that a revolutionary club had been dis-overed in the city. Arrests were made, and

papers seized. The new loan was contracted for by M. Mires at 42 9-16.

Haly and Naples.—The principal powder magazine at Naples had exploded, and many soldiers were killed.

A Government announcement says that bands of insurents are still flying about in various

f insurgents are still flying about in various parts of Sicily, but there is no fear of a general revolutionary movement. MARKETS. Board of Trade Notice .- The Gazette an-

nounces that the prohibition to export rye, bar-ley, oats, oatmeal, and potatoes, from Poland, had been removed. London Money Markets.—The transfer books for consols still remain closed. The closing sales for account on Tuesday, the 23d, were at

933 @ 935, with a firm but good market. THREE DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE.

New York, Jan. 12.—The steamer Asia has arrived, with Liverpool dates to the 27th ult. The various Liverpool circulars quote: Breadstuffs.—Wheat is generally firmer, at an advance of 3d. on the week. Flour is generally quiet, and prices unchanged—Western Canal 31s. (a) 32s.; Baltimore and Philadelphia.
33s. (a) 34s.; Ohio 34s. 6d. (a) 35s. Corn is
generally in improved demand—prices 6d. (a)
1s. higher; yellow and mixed 33s. 6d. (a) 34s.;

white 34s. @ 35s.

Provisions generally dull. Lard dull, at a decline of 4s. @ 5s. Beef dull, and holders pressing on the market. Pork and bacon also ull—the latter declined 2s.

Produce.—Sugar has declined 1s. 6d.; martet steady. Turpentine—spirits steady.

Money Market.—The money market is un-

changed. Consols for money closed at 94 @ Bullion in the Bank of England has decreasd £178,000. The Bank of France has resumed 75 days

iscounts.
Political affairs generally are unchanged. The approaching Paris Conference, the affair between Prussia and Switzerland, and the difficulty between Persia and Great Britain, continued to be the main features of interest.

No day had been fixed for the reassembling of the Paris Congress; some preliminary busi-

A preliminary meeting would probably be held within a few days.

A statement is made in the London Times, that England and France now agree on the points of discussion with Russia. No topics are to be introduced but those relative to Belgrade and the Isle of Serpents. All the plenit of the statement is made in the London Times, are to be introduced but those relative to Belgrade and the Isle of Serpents. All the plenit set of the statement of t

potentiaries, including the Turkish Minister, have received their instructions.

Prussia continues to make preparation for the invasion of Switzerland and for defence, but there exists a belief that the other Powers will Cheese . . . . . . . revent actual hostilities.

It was rumored that England had agreed to University of England agreed to Wool, Unwashed

this is doubtful.

From other parts of Europe, there is little or Wool, Pulled . . . . . nothing to report. It is stated that negotiations have been broken off between the British Minister at Constantinople and the Persian Envoy. The latter is proceeding to Paris, having mean while requested further instructions from his Government.

Great Britain demands the evacuation of Herat, the payment of the expenses, the dis-missal of the Persian Prime Minister, and the establishment of British Consulates at various

turn of Mr. Murray, the English Minister, to restore Herat, and to compensate the Heratians; but the other points are in abevance. There is othing more respecting the progress of hosti The ship Lillian, for Savannah, was struck by lightning on the 24th, whilst lying at her dock at Liverpool, ready to sail, and had her

THE LATEST. There are contradictory rumors respecting the position of England on the Neufchatel question. One has it, that England has always supported the claims of Prussia; another says that England's support has been offered only lately; and that the Swiss authorities could not change in the language of the English reng sentative at Rome. A third rumor announce the proposal of the United States for the co lective mediation of Europe. The fourth says that England has simply offered her mediation, and that Switzerland, which had refused that o

France, had accepted it.

It is stated that a commission, composed of several officers, had been sent from the Russian headquarters, to visit Mazanderan, a provinc of Persia, adjoining the Caspian Sea, in order to reconnoitre various passages for troops, and draw topographical plans. It appears that, in the event of serious hostilities taking place between England and Persia, Mazanderan will be a very important strategic point. The troops will be concentrated in this province, and the defiles of the Caspian and of Kanns will be

strongly occupied. London, Saturday. — The Berlin journal hold an uncompromising bellicose tone, and contradict the rumors of mediation. At present there is no hope of a pacific termination of the affair.

Berlin, Friday.—A note bearing the nam of the signers of the protocol of London, ex-cepting Prussia, has been addressed to the Fed-eral Council of Switzerland, demanding the lib eration of the royalist insurrectionists. Prussic will terminate the conflict. Paris, Friday.—The Swiss police on guard in various directions among the frontier cantons

report that the Prussian officers have entered the Swiss territory, with the view of taking plan of the country and a survey of the banks of the PHILADELPHIA AGENCY FOR THE ERA. The undersigned will receive subscriptions and adve

tisements for this paper, and engage to deliver it pun ally. Friends of the *Era*, please call. JOSEPH HUGHES, 5 Walnut Place, (Back of SI Walnut st, above 3d. Philadelphia. THE ERA can always be found at J. W. SULLIVAN'S

News Room, San Francisco, California. "HOPE NEVER DIES."

Read the following tribute to WISTAR'S BALSAN rom the Kinderhook (N. Y.) Sentinel, dated July 31:
"A remarkable cure of Consumption has recently be eted by this mediciae, in the town of Chatham, in t nty, and which was related to us by Dr. Herrick. sion to refer. A young lady who had long labe der an affection of the lungs, was considered by h iends as beyond the reach of medicine, and she was rmed by her medical attendant that she must die. as induced to send for a bottle of WISTAR'S BALSA! OF WILD CHERRY, as a last resort. The young lad experienced great relief, and two more bottles were suc

If genuine, signed I. BUTTS. H. J. & F. G. ADAMS. Attorneus at Law, Leavenworth City, Kanso WILU invest money in lands in Kansas, locate Lan Warrants, or attend to any business that may intrusted to them, with promptness and on reasonab erms.

Refer to Dr. B. T. Reilly, General Land Office, Wash ngton, D. C. 524

EVERY READER

sively procured and administered. She is now hap

the restoration of health."

Will please to read this: WORK FOR ALL, AND WORK WHICH PAYS IF you want employment, send at once for Mr. Sears' Circular to Book Agents. Our list of books comprises the most sale able Pictorial Publications, and we employ more canvassers than any other house. Address, post-

THERE is but little demand for Land Warra week, and prices have again deel ned two ce ere. I do not, however, look for any further deel elieve that a reaction for the better will be the ult. New York dealers are offering the followin for too and to save the per correspondents the following the following my correspondents the following the following my correspondents the following following my following my

For 160 acre warrunts, 91 cts, per acre.

"80 " 91 " 91 "

"120 " 57 " "

40 " 1.10 " "

Revolutionary Virginia scrip, 96 " "

the New York races.

I am advancing at the rate of 70 cents per acre on al warrants sent to me, to be held up for future sales, and will hold all such warrants for six months from the date of advances. vances.

Prompt returns will be made for all warrants sent me by checks on any of the principal cities.

WILLIAM T. SMITHSON.

Washington City, D. C., Jan. 7, 1857.

BALTIMORE MARKET. Carefully prepared to Tuesday, January 13, 1857.
Flour, Howard Street - - \$6.37 @ 0.00 Flour, City Mills - . . 6.37 @ heat, red - · · · · 1.45 (a) 1.47 Corn, white - 60 (a)
Corn, yellow 61 (a)
Rye, Pennsylvania 78 (a)
Rye, Virginia 76 (a)
Oats, Maryland and Virginia 46 (a) Corn, white . . . . . . Hay, Timothy . . . . . Bacon, Shoulders . . . . Bacon, Sides - . . . . Bacon, Hams . . . . .

Hover Seed - - - - 7.25 @ 7.50 imothy Seed - - - - 3.00 @ 3.50 Pork, Mess · · · · · · · Pork, Prime · · · · · · 20.50 @00.00 · 17.00 @18.00 Beef, Mess - - - - 13.00 @17.00 Lard, in barrels - - - 13 @ 13 Wool, Washed - . . . . Wool, Fleece, common . . . Butter, Western, in kegs . . Coffee. Java . . . . . . NEW YORK MARKET. Carefully prepared to Tuesday, January 13, 1847. Flour, State brands, extra - -

Flour, State brands - - - \$6.25 @ 6.40 Flour, Western - - - 6.80 @ 7.05 Flour, Southern - - - 7.00 @ 7.25 Rye Flour - - - - - 3.50 (a) 5.15 Corn Meal - - - - - 3.37 (a) 0.00 Wheat, white . . . . . 1.67 @ 1.80 Wheat, red . . . . . 1.57 @ 1.60 68 @ 70 71 @ 75 88 @ 90 47½ @ 49½ 11.00 @12.00 Corn. white . . . . . . Corn, yellow - - - - -that the day for the meeting was not far distant.

A preliminary meeting would probably be held within a few days.

A statement is made in the London Times, that England and France now agree on the points of discussion with Pursic No. tenion. · 17.25 @17.50 127 00 22 24 00 00 00 00 52 Wool, Fleece, common . Iron, Scotch, Pig - . . . 29.50 @30.00 Lime, Rockland - . . . 1.16 @ 0.00 80 @

BLACKWOOD'S MAGAZINE

THE BRITISH QUARTERLY REVIEWS. Great Inducements to Subscribe!

Cost reduced 50 to 75 per cent. EONARD SCOTT & CO., New York, continue to re FONARD SCOTT & CO., New York, continue J publish the following British Periodicals, viz: I. The London Quarterly, (Conservative.) 2. The Edinburgh Review, (Whig.) 3. The North Bratish Review, (Free Church.) 4. The Westminster Review, (Liberal.) 5. Blackwood's Edinburgh Mugazine, (Tory.)

5. Blackwood's Edinourgi Magazine, (Pory.) These Periodicals ably represent the three great political parties of Great Britain—Whig, Tory, and Radical—but politics forms only one feature of their character. As Organs of the most protound writers on Science, Literature, Morality, and Religion, they stand, as they ever have stood, unrivalled in the world of letters, being considered indispensable to the scholar and the professional pan, whale to the intelligent reader of every class they furnish a more correct and satisfactory record of the current literature of the day, throughout the world, than can be possibly obtained from any other source. FARLY COPIES.
The receipt of Advance Sheets from the British Pub-

tional value to these Rep

For any one of the four Reviews, per annum. - \$3
For any two of the four Reviews - 5
For any two of the four Reviews - 7
For all four of the Reviews - 8
For Blackwood's Magazine - 3
For Blackwood and three Reviews - 9
For Blackwood and the four Reviews - 10
IF Payments to be made in all cases in advance.
Money current in the State where issued will be received at par.

POSTAGE.

The postage to any part of the United States will be but twenty-four cents a year for "Brackwood," and but fourteen cents a year for each of the Reviews.

At the above prices the Periodicals will be furnished for 1857.

Splendid Offers for 1856 and 1857, Together.

Ualike the more ophemeral Magazines of the day, these riodicals lose little by age. Hence, a full year of the mbers (with no omissions) for 1856 may be regarded arily as valuable as for 1857. We propose to furnish two years at the following extremely low rates, viz: he two years at the following extremely be For Blackwood's Magazine\*
For any one Review For any two Reviews
For Blackwood and one Review
For Blackwood and two Reviews
For three Reviews
For Blackwood and the four Reviews
\* To avoid fractions, \$5 may be remi
wood, for which we will forward that wor

N. B. The price in Great Britain of the five Periodicals N. B. The price in Great Buttern of the bove named is about \$31 per annum.

As we shall never again be likely to offer such inducements as those here presented, Now is the Time to Subscribe! Remittances must, in all cases, be made direct to blishers, for at these prices no commission can be

LEONARD SCOTT & CO., Found at last! AN ORIGINAL AMERICAN NOVEL

The Publishers confidently recommen-NEIGHBOR JACKWOOD, s a work of power, truth, naturalness—surpassed, in eir judgment, by very few works of fiction written in is country. The story is located in New England, but appeals to those feelings and principles which are the une ail over the world. ooksellers. Price \$1.95

PHILLIPS, SAMPSON, & CO., 13 Winter street. Bosto AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST.

ORANGE JUDD, 191 Water st., Pub. & Prop'r. New York. 1 in advance. ol. XVI, No. 1. JANUARY, 1857. New Series, No. 120. SUGAR CHINESE NORTHERN SUGAR CANE.—
All old and new subscribers to
THE AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST,
SUGAR wishing to try this new and interesting plant, will be supplied with at least 250 perfect seeds, free of charge, if they send a prepaid (3 cent) free of charge, if they send a prepaid (3 cent) envelope, ready directed, to mait them in.

The Publisher has just received a large, new supply of first-rate pure and fresh seeds from France, to be added to his previous large stock of American growth. He has now enough to plant over 200 acres. None of this stock is for Cane.

SUGAR Sale, but all now on hand will be divided among the subscribers to THE AGRICULTURIST. (Distribution from January 1 to February 25). Some 200 or more applications are received daily, and 10,000 packages, of about 300 seeds each, are being made up.

SUGAR THE AGRICULTURIST is generally associated and the second of the great amount of plain, practical, reliable instruction. For \$1 a year, you get a large, the summing alone worth many times is cost to every one.

SUGAR Sugar Cane Seeds for "less than nothing"

All extra back numbers are now gone. A very large stock of January numbers (Vol. XV, No. 1) are provided for new subscribers, so that all can begin with the Volume. For contents of January numbers, see last week's Era. UGAR CHINESE NORTHERN SUGAR CANE.

Prospectus for 1857 of THE MESSAGE BIRD.

THE MESSAGE BIRD is a Monthly Periodical, of eight large three-column pages to the number, and is devoted to pure and elegant literature, embraced in Tales, Essays, Poetry, Letters, Historical and Biographical Sketchies, Stories of the Frontiers, of Pioneer Life, of Indian Legands and Wars; Naratives of Adventures; Niscellaneous and Humorous Aucles. It will be elevated in moral tone, and eminently adapted to the Home Circle and a tractices. During the past year, it as met with unbounded favor and articles from its pages have been extensively copied by the press in all directions. The contents are always entirely original, and of the first order of merit.

\*Terms, in advance: Terms, in advance:

hs, half the above rates. J. W. ROBERTS,

Waynesville, Warren county, Ohio

TERMS OF

The National day, on the follow Single copy, or Three copies, or Ten copies, on Ten copies, on Ten copies, on Ten copies, on Ten copies, sin Yoluntary age cents commission on except in the case A Club of five aperson makin

the person makin a Club of ten, at When a Club h may be made to

WASHI

ANEW

The age shows, to Than directly, by pr

But, behind th

beauty, lies the d

life at Mrs. Sally

ever this miseral

I never knew l

doings of her sor

certain amount c

and her natural

cessity, left neith

Moreover, the m

ninded of my ex

neeting, had bee

articularly, why

shool and the k

she termed it,

orely-tried tempe

ally, by "twits an

nything concern

er, and I knew

work, that she m

me before any de

any change would

Mrs. Sally pride

ome, and on her

rought quite a le

ice clothing, tho

ngly dirty and "h

wn terms, the

wife. Among oth

f nice lace, which

was so delicate.

trim a cap for he

out upon the gras

The cap was no

August, when she

ace, it was not to

hings over and o

when I returned f

she charged me w

She knew that

er "-she was just

that she breathed

without hands-t

knew that she had

I denied the ch

why stain this fai

Heaven knows I h

but having promitaking account of fluences that hav

You can guess

passion, scorn, an

nying the charge, and open defiance would have been

ied rather than

to whip the lie ou

He was engaged Sally, and, hearing what it was about.

to other people, or account of their pro

comprehended the brightened at once "Why, Lord ble

that I'll find the l

my eyes sarve me

the apple-tree you but didn't think 'tw

He went out, and with the nest itself

among the sticks a

piece of lace for w

then smarting, but as to be good for n I was innocent;

of triumph; Mrs. her mistake, but

upon the wickedne

general, and mysel stay to hear her.

wrong and degrad my heart, I fled fro

the margin of the p ground, and gave v tears. I do not it there, but I was

spasmodic way, co

a lady and a gentle The lady came n asked questions b

fixedly-a proceed

interest.

"Give the child ti
Agnes. We have
said, and there was
well as in him

well as in his grav quiet me, far more He took me by the

Now, tell the

I did tell her, and

mes glancing at the frequent exclan "You are quite truth," he said

"To be sure shaimed the lady.

Let the child ar

"Yes, sir. I nev

rant if it wasn't

ning the keen g

"I shall not tak

erson," he said, wi ou. What is your "Zerlina Day, si "But why do you ld woman? Why nd take you awa ulpable!" said the "Haint got no

etto tone, whil

to that are old r

ied to appease Mr

was the thief."

THE A

# WASHINGTON, D. C.

SOUTHERN POLITICS. NO TRUCE-NO COMPROMISE - NO WAR ON SOUTHERN EXTREMISTS-MR. BUCHANAN ADMONISHED.

From the Richmond (Va.) Enquirer, December 16. After the repulse of Black Republicanism is the recent canvass, even the most despondent among us anticipated at least some brief pause in the progress of Anti-Slavery agitation. Un der the influence of this reasonable expectation the South composed itself for a short respit from the excitement of sectional controvers and declared a disposition to suspend its preparations for the conflict which the fortunate success of the Democracy promised to postpon for a season. The moderation in the tone of this journal, ascribed to other agencies by the uncharitable critic of the New York Herald, was a concession to the truce which it was un derstood the Black Republican Party intended to observe. The South occupies a defensive ion, and is ever ready to intermit hostilities at the instance of its adversary. Averse to agitation, except in resistance to threatene aggression, we very cheerfully accepted the as surances of peace and repose which Mr. Bu chanan's election was thought to imply.

To what extent the South was deceived in

the promise of a cessation of hostilities, an person may ascertain by reference to the cur rent debate in Congress. The Black Republican representatives eagerly embraced the earliest opportunity for the renewal of the Anti-Slavery agitation. In the President's message, they affect to find a provocation of acrimonious accusation against the South; and so they have wantonly rekindled the flames of sectional controversy. Instead of that moderation of temper which misfortune begets in a philosophic mind and which a decent submission to the declared will of the people imposes as a duty upon all patriots, the Abolition leaders in Congress beray an extreme exasperation of feeling, and the most determined purpose to precipitate a

conflict with the South.

The people of the South desired some pause in the controversy, to afford the conservative sentiment of the North opportunity of whole some reaction on the raging mass of fanaticism. But, since our enemies choose to renew the battle with increased energy of attack, the South must accept the alternative, and prepare to repel the threatened aggression upon its rights. The factious resistance to Whitfield's admission betrays the perfidy and obstinacy of the enemy with whom we have to contend.

If there had been that suspension of hostilities between the North and the South which we

were all induced to anticipate from the defeat of the Black Republican party, Mr. Buchanan might have ventured upon an experiment of compromise and conciliation between the two sections. Though elected in the interest and mainly by the vote of the South, we would not ected if his Administration had been organized upon a principle of mutual concession, and with a view of pacificating the country. In his support, the South cherished no try. In his support, the South cherished no selfish purpose; and we were ready to compromise our success for the sake of the Union.

But the aggressive demonstration of the Black Republicans leaders in Congress neutralizes the effect of their defeat, inflames afresh the resent ments of the recent contest, arrays the two sec tions of the Confederacy in angry controversy, and challenges another trial of the great issu between the South and the dominant power the North. In the heat of the battle, it is in ible to reconcile the belligerent parti There can be no impartial adjustment of the dispute, when one side refuses to submit to arbi trations, and insists upon war and an absolut triumph. Mr. Buchanan finds that circum stances have shifted his position, and he will be compelled to change his policy accordingly.

It is the merest madness to dream now of effecting a compromise between the aggressive ism of the North and the co Adoltonism of the North and the conservative spirit of resistance in the South. And the President elect will commit a fatal folly, if he thinks to organize his Administration upon any other principle than that of an avowed and inflexible support of the rights and institutions of the slaveholding States. He who is not with us is against us; and the South cannot attach it elf to an Administration which occupies a neutral ground, without descending from its own lofty and impregnable position. We do not ask the President elect to become the partisan of the Government in the spirit of the Constitution, and to preserve inviolate the guarantees of our rights. To this end, it is necessary that the Executive patronage and authority should be so employed as to to strengthen the hands of our friends and to confound the schemes of our

In these suggestions it is very far from on purpose to imply any distrust of Mr. Buchanan's intentions. A frank and full understanding. in advance, of the relative positions of parties is essential to ultimate agreement and concert of action. And this explanation, in limine, o the part of the South, is the more necessary as some persons who are supposed to speak the of the President elect ha shadowed a policy for the incoming Adminis tration, in which the Democracy of this section will never concur. Thus, in the recent speech of Senator Bigler, it is implied, rather than dis-tinctly announced, that Mr. Buchanan has no sympathy with the "extremists" of the South and that he intends to direct his Administration with a view of converting Kansas into a free State. If by the "extremists of the South" Mr. Bigler refers only to that small school of states men who propose the revival of the African slave trade and the immediate organization of the slave States into an independent republic, then his declaration is equally harmless and supererogatory. But if we are to understand that Mr. Buchanan means to avert his countenance from all who stand upon the rights of the South, with the resolution to resist rather than retreat another step—if we are to understand that the Cabinet are to pursue a trimming pol-icy, and to be controlled by the counsels of men who affect the distinction of exclusive moderation—if we are to understand that any impediment is to be opposed to the legitimate expansion of Slavery in accordance with the principles of the Kansas Nebraska act; then is Senator Bigler's speech a distinct declaration of war against an irresistible majority of the

Senator who is understood to enjoy Mr. Bu chanan's intimate confidence, we observe a poranan's intimate confidence, we construct the nature and article in the paper which is reported nature of his opinions. The to be the special organ of his opinions. The Pennsylvanian recently startled the country with a panegyric on Thomas Hart Benton! Ca it be possible, at once exclaims every consider ate friend of Mr. Buchanan in the South, that the apostate Benton—apostate in a double sense, both from his party and his section—can it be possible that he is to be restored to full hip with the Democracy, and to be rein stated in power by the incoming Administration? Is it credible that Mr. Buchanan intend to bestow his confidence upon one so unworth of trust? Is there danger that the impenitent veteran of the crusade against Slavery is to en joy the favor of an Administration upon which the South relies for the support of its rights? These inquiries are in everybody's mouth

but, for ourselves, we are satisfied that they injustice to Mr. Buchanan's intentions. repeat now the declaration of implicit confidence in the President elect, upon which we venture tion of his fee purposes. We reafirm our resolution to sup-port his Administration in good aith and to the best of our ability. But, at the same time, we do not intend by such protestations to restric our liberty of action, or to commit ours ctive neutrality, in the event that the policy of his Administration should violate the pledges of his election. Fidelity to principle

our supreme obligation.

The same line of conduct we we prescribe to ourselves, we would suggest to the Democracy of the South. It is no time to talk of peace and repose, while the enemy is collecting his forces for another assault upon our institutions. It is no time to make a parade of our pacific disposition while he chellenges at the same language 2 1852. sition, while he challenges us to mortal combat. It is the part of wisdom rather to concern trate our own energies and to strengthen our resolution to receive the threatened shock. Le us neither moderate our spirit nor embarrass our efforts by inconsistent obligations.

#### From the Lancaster (Pa.) Intelligence MR. BUCHANAN'S POLICY.

Some of our friends in Richmond, and in other parts of the South, seem to be unnecessarily excited in reference to what may or may not be the policy of the incoming Administra-

tion, as it regards Slavery, Squatter Sovereignty, &c. The speech of Senator Bigler, in which, by what we conceive to be a forced and unnatural construction of his language, he is represented as advocating heretical principles, and a recent article in the Pennsylvanian, eulogistic of Col. Benton, are made the subject of an elaborate criticism in the Enquirer of Tuesday last; and fears are entertained by the editors, that Mr. Buchanan endorses these views of Sentenders

ator Bigler and the Pennsylvanian.

Now, without assuming to speak for Mr. Buchanan, or to promulge his views on the topics created of in the *Enquirer*, we nevertheles ven-cure to assert that Gov. Bigler, and nobody else, s himself responsible for what he said on the door of the Senate; and, further, that neither Suchanan is now, what he has been for the last thirty years or more, a thorough-going State Rights constitutional Democratic statesman of the Jefferson and Jackson school, and in his administration of the Government will be actu-ated, we have not a doubt, by a determination to do equal and exact justice to every portion of the Union. His course of policy will know no North, no South, no East, no West. The Constitution will be his compass and his chart. By it, and it alone, will he seek to guide the ship of state; and of his skill as a pilot at the helm. and the lofty patriotism with which he will be actuated, no one who is personally acquainted with the man can have a solitary doubt. The win the man can have a solitary doubt. The Enquirer may therefore well reiterate its ex-pression of "implicit confidence in the Presi-dent elect." This confidence, we venture to anticipate and predict, will not be shaken du-

ring the next Presidential term by any act of his. His course of policy, we doubt not, will be alike satisfactory to his friends and the lov ers of the Union in Virginia and Pennsylvania in Georgia and Indiana. But that policy has not yet been adumbrated, except in his endorsenent of the Cincinnati Platform and in his lette we therefore respectfully advise our Southern Democratic friends to keep cool. The President elect has always stood by their constitution

al rights, when assailed by Abolitionism of every nue and grade; and we firmly believe he wil stand by them to the end. He is therefore entitled to their generous confidence, even in advance of his inauguration as the Chief Magstrate of the Republic. Let them not permi the opinions of A, B, or C, who, we again aver, speak of their own responsibility, to weaker their faith in the integrity of the President elect If Providence spares his life to the fourth o March next, he will then take the oath of office and enunciate the principles and policy which he intends carrying out in his Administration; and when he does that, we have every reason to believe the Enquirer will be abu satisfied.

So far as Senator Bigler is concerned, we know him to be a true-hearted conservative Union-loving Democrat, who will stand by the constitution and the rights of the States in every emergency. He is a well-tried and faith-ful Democratic statesman, and we have no fear that he will prove recreant, in word or deed, to s which have always been his guiding star, and which are so dear to every Democrat throughout the broad expanse of ou glorious Union.

In connection with the foregoing, we have the approval of Mr. Buchanan in saying that the following extract from the South Side Democrat states correctly his position:

"As for Kansas, Mr. Buchanan had never

slave State. He has prudently conceived that it is a matter with which he has nothing to do, nd with which he does not mean to meddle It is a question exclusively with the people of the Territory, with whom he is content to leave it for solution. He will see to it that the prin-ciples of the Nebraska law are carried out in etter and spirit, impartially, and without fear, favor, or affection.

## PACIFIED, BUT WIDE AWAKE.

From the same, January 1, 1857. The Enquirer and the President Elect. The article in the Enquirer of vesterday, from Lancaster Intelligencer, was obviously write ten in the confidence of the President elect and accepting it as an authoritative premoni-tion of the policy of the incoming Administration, we cannot but congratulate ourselves that we have provoked so satisfactory a response to denunciations and vague generalities; but much may be conveyed by the spirit of an article, and, for the absence of positive information, we are indemnified by the assurance that Bigler does not speak the sentiments of Mr. Buchanan, and that Benton is not in his con fidence. So far, certainly, so good. But that is not all. Our cotemporary near Wheatland denies that Mr. Buchanan has avowed his purposes to anybody, and refers us to the Cinc nati Platform for the only authoritative "ad-umbration" of his policy. This is good again; umbration" of his policy. This is good again; but the Intelligencer goes even farther, and declares that Mr. Buchanan will adhere to the pledges of his nomination, will conform to the principles of the State Rights Demogracy and pledges of his nomination, will conform to the principles of the State Rights Democracy, and in his Administration will illustrate his fidelity to the Constitution, and his impartial regard for all the various sections and interests of the Confederacy. The Enquirer, concludes our cotemporary, "may well reiterate its expression of confidence in the President elect."

The Enquirer never intimated any mistrust of the President elect. In his antecedent history, in the principles of the party platform, and in the very peculiar obligations which bind him to the Democracy of the South, we find every possible guarantee of fidelity to our in-stitutions. Mr. Buchanan is not the man, we take it, to blot the consistent record of his life by a treacherous sacrifice of principle to timid suggestions of expediency. Unless we entirely misconceive his character, it is not in his nature to turn his back upon men who have sup ported him with such generous confidence and ardor of friendship as the Democracy of the South displayed in the recent canvass. With these satisfactory pledges on his part, we might patiently await the official development of his policy, if it were not for the impertinent decla-rations of individuals who are understood to be in his confidence. It is not that we fear Mr Buchanan, but the effect of such positive repre sentations of his purposes. It is very far from our wish to attempt anything like dictation to the President elect, but when others pretend to speak by his authority, we have a right to re-buke their presumption. We are perfectly will-ing that Mr. Buchanan should determine the policy of his Administration from the suggestions of his own wisdom; but when person mit him, in the opinion of the public, to course in which the Democracy of the South cannot concur, it is our duty to admonish him of our dissent. It is a service to the President elect to inform him of the feelings and position of the Southern Democracy. It is their pre-rogative to declare their sentiments, and to

protest in advance against a policy adverse to their interests, and inconsistent with the engagements upon which they rely for the protection of their rights. So far from betraying any unnecessary impatience or anxiety, in regard unnecessary impatience or anxiety, in regard to the measures of the incoming Administration, they have exhibited remarkable forbearance, and a very generous confidence. The Pacific Railroad letter, though in direct contradiction to the principles of the State Rights Democracy of the South, was treated with the utmost delicacy and reserve, especially by the Richmond Enquirer.

the indefinite protestations of the Lancaster Intelligencer to assure us of the good faith of the President elect; nor do we want its advice to persuade us of the propriety of awaiting the official promulgation of his policy, But, the expectations of the Southern Democracy shall made known, at least through the columns

From the same, January 3, 1857. he Extension of Slavery the Policy of the South. The ascendency of the Anti-Slavery sentiment n the North, and the increasing preponderance of the free soil States in the Confederacy, are

will soon give place to a more rational and manly resolution—to a just appreciation of our resources, and a determination to maintain our equality of power at any and every hazard.

The basis of our power and prosperity is incomparably more stable than that of the North. Commerce and manufactures constitute the Commerce and manufactures constitute the wealth of the North; but commerce and manufactures are things of man's creation, and like all the other works of human contrivance are of brief and uncertain duration. There is not a more striking lesson in history than tha which attests the instability of the factitious prosperity of empires built upon a basis of hu man enterprise and ingenuity. They rest upor an accidental combination of circumstances and are peculiarly exposed to the vicissitude and are peculiarly exposed to the vicisatudes of fortune. Any deterioration in the character of the people, any change in the commercial or political relations of the world, brings their unsubstantial power to the earth. From Tyre in the age of Solomon, down to the Holland of our own times, history recounts innumerable instances of their fleeting grandeur. Like the century plant, they burst suddenly into bloom, for a moment enchant the world with their ent enchant the world with their beauty, and then vanish among the things of by-gone age.

Very different is the fate of nations who build

upon the impregnable basis of agricultural prosperity. They draw support from the inex-haustable bosom of nature; and though their political system and the supremacy of their power be not exempt from the vicissitudes o human affairs, yet they never suffer those sudden and total eclipses which extinguish the glory of commercial empires.

The Anti-Slavery States of this Confederac

(we mean to exclude the conservative commu-nities of the Northwest) are pre-eminently skilful in the mechanical arts, and incomparably suc cessful in commercial enterprise, but their powe is factitious, and must perish with the circum stances which create it. The accidents of peace and war, of rivalry, of an unpropitious Government policy, of the corruption and de-cay which bloated wealth always endgenders in a community, may at any moment dethrone them from their supremacy, and reduce them to destitute dependencies. As they have no monopoly of the natural capabilities and the human faculties essential to success in manufactures, so they are equally liable to be cut off from this special source of their wealth. Their prosperity and their power rest upon an unsta-ble basis. The South is emphatically, if no exclusively, an agricultural country, and its people exhibit the sterling virtues of their characteristic pursuit. While they till the soil, the effeminate refinements of a corrupt civiliza tion will never expose them to the chance of subjugation. Neither will their wealth take wings and fly away. The "Wingless Victory" of the ancient Greek sculpture is an apt symbol of the stability of their power.

So far from being expessed to a ruinous rival ry in the supply of cotton, the danger is that

ir utmost capabilities of production will not be equal to the growing demand. Beside the South produces tobacco and other tropica articles in sufficient measure to make the con merce of the world dependent upon its supply It possesses an abundant territory. Its resources are of the most various character, and are susceptible of infinite development. It energies are now directed with unexample earnestness of purpose to its wonderful manu-facturing facilities and its peculiar advantages for the establishment of an immense commercial interest. Within its own grasp, the Sout "As for Kansas, Mr. Buchanan may not the expressed an opinion either one way or the other, in favor of its coming in as a free or a completeness of its resources—nothing to its what did they hear from the Democratic speak-nothing to its perfect independence.

The har regularity conceived that it proclaimed, day in the perfect independence. holds all the elements of a solid and permaperfect independence.

The only danger which the South has reas

to apprehend, is, that in consequence of an accidental combination of circumstances, it may be a party of the Southern States—comprising near by one-half of the white population—were aid lose its equality of political power in the Conupon the North, and, by an iniquitous policy of legislation, be despoiled of its advantages and restricted in its development. It is, then, of the last consequence to the welfare of the South, that it maintain its equality of power in the Union, so as to protect its rights, and the Democratic party throughout all of the prevent any unjust discrimination against its slaveholding States. Is it any wonder, then, interests in the action of the Federal Govern-ment. But this result can be accomplished in only one way; and that is by insisting on the legitimate expansion of the institutions of the South. We must keep a self-protecting power in our own hands, and to that end must demand and utterances, and should have set themselves equality of representation in the Senate. Let to work to procure their freedom, by the slaughis true the Intelligencer deals only in negative the principle of an extension of the Pro-Slavery power, pari passu with the aggrandizement of least plausibility in the the power of the Anti-Slavery States. It is our thus hastily thrown out. ght under the Constitution, and our right outside of the Constitution, in virtue of the necessities of self-protection. Liberated from the the natural and necessary effect of the course illegal restrictions and unjust operation of the Federal Government, and left free in the de-velopment of its splendid resources and the exoansion of its vigorous institutions, the South in self-defence, in some portions of the coun-vould march forward in the caroer of glory try, rests upon the heads of the reckless demawith a firmer and faster step than was ever

xpansion, the South will soon become the elpless dependency of the Anti-Slavery power. This is the alternative before us—a gran ithout parallel in history, or an ignominy which one shudders to contemplate in the bare conception. Will the South choose the career to which interest, honor, and every manly mo-tive, beckons it, or be content with the lot of the craven and the slave? The timid fool may whisper that the expansion of our institutions is an imprecticable achievement; but nothing is impossible with the people of the South. It the North resists, upon what stronger ground could we stand than upon this issue of the ex-tension or restriction of Slavery? If the struggle is to come, let it come now, while yet w have the spirit and the power to defend on ights. If we are to fight, let us fight for a inciple which is essential to onr equality in the Union, or our independence out of the Union. Henceforth let the free expansion of

#### its institutions be the ultimatum of the South. THE ULTIMATUM AGAIN.

At the time of the organization of the pres

ent system of Confederation, in every State but one, Slavery was a legal and actual institution. Now there are sixteen free and only fiftee exists rather as a legal fiction than a livin eality.

This is certainly a striking fact; and the re-

markable disparity of growth between the two sections of the Union provokes inquiry into its causes. How comes it that the Anti-Slavery Power has appropriated to itself so dispropor-ionate a share of the common territory? And now is it that but a few additional sla the institutions of the free States. But this is not a correct explanation of the mystery; for free soil has never been extended an inch of free soil has never been extended an inch of its own vigor, and prevails only where it is supported by arbitrary restrictions of legal enactment. Slavery, on the contrary, has not only held its own, but has penetrated wherever full scope has been left for its expansion. It has even established itself in regions where climate and soil are unpropitious to its existence. And all this it has accomplished, in defiance of the obstacles which unconstitutional legislation has opposed to its progress.

tional legislation has opposed to its progress. Such is the inherent vitality and power of Slavery as a social and political institution. problem of the more rapid growth of Northern over Southern institutions. The former have over Southern institutions. The former have been propagated by acts of Congress and the policy of Government; the latter have encountered restrictions of legislation and the opposition of Federal power in their expansive tendencies. First, the Ordinance of 1787, and then the Missouri restriction of 1820, were enacted, for the avowed purpose of limiting the area of Slavery and extending the empire of free soil. By their concurrent operation, the South south as been excluded from an almost immeasurable extent of the common territory; and the North has been enabled to attain its present ascendency. Was this an equitable policy of Government; the latter have encountered restrictions of legislation and the opposition of Federal power in their expansive tendencies. First, the Ordinance of 1787, and then the Missouri restriction of 1820, were enacted, for the avowed purpose of limiting the area of Slavery and extending the empire of free soil. By their concurrent operation, the South some of their candidates as would publicly adopt the Philadelphia platform, and pledge themselves to its support to the Union ticket, for such of their candidates as would publicly adopt the Philadelphia platform, and pledge themselves to its support, in all its articles. There was a great deal of talk concerning not stooping to little Oxford, but the candidates, and finally their advisers, knew better. They came out in the papers, Know Nothings and all, and three of them—the member for the Assembly, one associate judge, and the prose-

North has been enriched at our expense. Our union of former Democrats and Whigs, native growth has been dwarfed, to aggrandize the and foreign-born citizens, Protestants and Cathpolitical power of Anti-Slavery. The South has been held back in the race, until it is almost each. hopeless to think of again getting abreast of the North. In reason and in conscience, we might claim compensation for our losses, and demand

For many years it was the policy of Govern-ment to balance the accession of a free State by the simultaneous admission of a slave State into the Union. Why may not Government revert to this equitable arrangement? There is an abundance of territory south of the dividing line, to allow of an indefinite multiplication of lave States. The only difficulty is in the of stinate injustice of Abolitionism; but the South encounters that obstacle in all its movements. Henceforth, we repeat, let the free expansion its institutions be the ultimatum of the South

#### PLAIN WORDS FROM THE SOUTH TO THE SOUTH. From the Richmond (Va.) Whig, December 30.

Servile Insurrections. Now that all rumors of insurrectionary mo

nents on the part of the slaves have died away, t were well to look around us, and see in what these unsuccessful attempts at revolt had their origin. There must have been some reason one of the causes which helped to produce it. It will be recollected by all, that during the late Presidential contest, the Democratic party were constantly in the habit of crying out at the top of their voices that Fremont would certainly be elected, and the institution of Slavery be as certainly overthrown in consequen unless the Whigs and Americans would con to their rescue, and vote for Buchanan. was the universal clamor of these spoils-seek ing party veterans during the whole of that warm and protracted struggle; and yet it is a fact, familiar to all, that during nearly all the political discussions of the canvass, negroes gathered in crowds about the court-houses and other places of public speaking, and stood listgathered in crowds about the court-hou ening attentively to every word and syllable that fell from the lips of the party orators. And and day out, for five months, that the Fills ing and abetting in the election of Fremont and were in fact his secret friends and sup

and ask them to say whether there is not at least plausibility in the suggestions we have We think there is. We believe that all the pursued by the Democratic party in the late

#### HINTS FROM THE PEOPLE. HOW IT WAS DONE.

ogues of the Buccaneer Democracy.

Keene, Coshocton Co., O., Dec. 12.—It is well for Pro and Anti-Slaveiy men to know, as

extensively as possible, that Mr. Sapp was not defeated because he was too Anti-Slavery, but Mr. Burns made his way by claiming to be the more Anti-Slavery of the two. bers, if I am in favor of the extension of Slavery. My answer is, No! And again I am asked, would I vote for a bill similar to Dunn's amendment? I again say, No. never! I consider that amendment, as voted for and passed by the friends of the measure, a complete nse for and an invitation held out to the slaveholders, to take their slaves into Kansas and Nebraska, and virtually promises them that in the event of the people of the Territories forming Free State Constitutions, Slavery should

still exist until 1858; and all children born of slave mothers should be slaves for life, by removing them to slave States, although born in a free State." He says, further, that the slaveholders who take their slaves into Kansas or Nebraska "will, in the event of Kansas being a free State, be subject to similar laws that a Kentuckian would now be if he brought his slaves

into Ohio; that is, they would be set free."

Further on he says, "The Republican, and not the Democratic party, is the real Pro-Slavery party.' In his private electioneering, he made still In his private electioneering, ne made sur-stronger Anti-Slavery pretensions, pledging himself "never to vote to extend Slavery one inch;" said, before he would vote for a law allowing a slaveholder to seize a poor little

negro baby, born in a free Territory or State, and take it into a slaveholding State, to spend have been incorporated in the Union? The fact would seem to imply some inherent weakness in Slavery, and some superior energy in By such pretensions and pledges he suc-By such pretensions and pledges he succeeded in making changes enough in Coshoc-

ton county alone to elect him. Yours, truly, P.S.-We have a printed copy of the Address, by Mr. Burns, which any one, who doubts, may examine. - Ed. Era.

RIGHT KIND OF FUSION. New Oxford, Pa, Dec. 13 .- You know, or perhaps know not, that the small New Oxford Republican Association, founded last spring, was the only organized Republican body within our Congressional district, (Adams, Franklin, Bedford, Butler, and Union counties;) and the district was represented in the National Con-We have already suggested a solution of the roblem of the more rapid growth of Northern vertical and the solutions. The former have in the North, and the increasing preponderance of the free soil States in the Confederacy, are circumstances of very great moment to the people of the South. In contemplating our absolute inferiority in point of political power, and the increasing preponderance especially in naticipating the widening gap between the two sections, which the more rapid development of the North discloses to our vision, it is quite natural that the friend of the South should at first incline to a despondent view of the future. But this gloomy feeling

from any Territory, but would leave it to the people of every nascent sovereignty to determine their institutions for themselves. This is a wise and wholesome principle, but its recognition in the policy of Government comes too late for the relief of the South. We did not only want justice for the future, but we were entitled to indemnity for past spoliation. The configuration of the sport of

SUGGESTIVE VIEWS.

North. In reason and the consecuence, we may to claim compensation for our losses, and demand to be put upon an equality with the free States. But the North is deaf to the voice both of reason and of conscience, and we need make no such appeal to its justice or its magnanimity.

But we may insist that henceforth the North and the South shall progress pari passu in the march of power; that the preponderance of the one shall not increase over the inferiority of the other; and that the slave States shall retain in their own hands the means of repelling an assault upon their institutions. In the Senate, the two sections stand upon equal ground. If this equality is perpetuated, the South may find a defence against aggression in the Confederacy. If the North is allowed to attain an assendency in the Senate, no constitutional check will re-Annapolis, Ind., Nov. 29 .- I have a suggest in the Senate, no constitutional check will restrain its encroachments, and the South will be
driven to seek security out of the Union.

For many years it was the relieve of Courts and the South will be defeat of our State ticket. After the defeat of our State ticket, he concluded it would not pay to vote with us any more, so he voted for Fillmore at the Presidential election On being asked why he changed his vote, he replied, that "one vote was as much as he wanted to lose with one party." In speaking of the documents which I gave him to read, he said "that he liked to read the Life of Fremont very well; he was pleased with his adventures;" but of another, containing the Platforms, he said that "he could see but little difference between the platforms of the different parties; they all wanted to save the Union, and the Democratic platform, especially, did not pro-pose to extend Slavery, nor to make Kansas a slave State," as had been represented by the Republicans. He believed "that all parties were humbugging the people." Such men can e hauled from one party to another, and finally become disgusted with all of them.

There are three classes of men who will have be brought to a sense of their condition before the Republican party will triumph. The first are those who adhere to a party on account for the very general disaffection among the ne-groes, and we think that we can assign at least r faction they have once committed themelves to; such men generally hate "turncoats." Thirdly, those who are continually changing from one party to another; such men generally have no principles at all; their greatest object is to be on the side that beats, that they may have a hand in the iollification. These three asses of men all stand on the same platform, which is ignorance. They are sufficiently numerous to turn the scales either way. I believe that there are enough such men in Indiana to give a Republican majority of twenty thousand, if they could see the past history of all parties All the documents, or nearly all which I

to a temporary purpose, simply to secure the election. The effect has been, and will be, that, while we have made a great many secure the secure that, while we have made a great many secure the secure the election. have read, have been published for a temporary that, while we have made a great many perma-nent conversions, we have also made a great many temporary conversions, who may be against us in the next campaign.

Everybody looks upon electioneering docu-

ments with suspicion; but when it assumes the title of history, all will place confidence in it. I am of opinion that a small, cheap work, in pamphlet form, so that it may be within the onvincing the people that our principles are right, than any other document now extant. Such articles as "The Record of Sectionalism," as given in the Era, would certainly make an

very apt to make voters for Freedom. EFFECT OF INTELLIGENCE.

Erie Co., O., Dec. 19.-While renewing our subscriptions, we like to say a word to your numerous readers. The great Presidential battle is over, and we are left to buffet, as best we may, the surging waves of despotism. The enemy, though victorious, is terribly frightened, and our brave legions are standing fast, undis-mayed and resolute. With pride we look over the battle-field; and whenever a free press, free speech, and an educated and intelligent population exist, there the banners of Freedom wave in glorious trtumph. And wherever a "free press and free speech," and general intelligence, have been "crushed out," Freelom's banner trails in dust. Look at New Connecticut, in Ohio, with her free schools free presses, and general intelligence, and 19,000 majority for Freedom; and then at Egypt, in Illinois, with her darkened population, who have fled from the blighting curse of Slavery themselves, but brought with them the ignorance and prejudices entailed upon them by it. Look at the unanimous support electors of the 15th Congressional district in Ohio, he said: "I have been asked by numbers, if I am in favor of the control o support of Freedom in the enlightened and vir-tuous West. Well may we be proud of our position, our platform

ers, our associates, and our prospects. The contrast between the Republicans and the followers of the slave-drivers, all over the North, is marked and apparent to all; and the Oligarchy must relax its claims for entire dominion, or lose all hold here. Most of the moderate and principled adherents of "Democracy," as they call it, are now comforting redeem his private pledge to favor Freedom in Kansas; and should they be disappointed, (as probably they will be,) another stampede from

PROSPECT IN PENNSYLVANIA. Lime Hill, Pa., Dec. 20 .- Our State has gone for the Pro-Slavery Democracy this fall, yet not by a fairly-presented issue. The false representations of the press, and sophistry of well-paid stump speakers, brought a false issue before the people. Thousands of true Anti-Slavery men voted for James Buchanan, under the impression that his party was opposed to

Old Bradford, my natal county, and home of the noble Wilmot, did well at the recent election. Among the ten thousand voters, but two thousand were willing to sanction a corrupt and imbecile Administration. We need more papers like the *Era* circulated among us, and the so-called "Democratic party" will live but in name. Present the true issue before the people of Pennsylvania, and they will give a vote in 1860 that will astonish and cause the vote in 1860 that will astonish and cause the knees of the devotees of Slavery to tremble and knock together, like those of Belshazzar. Though we are defeated, we are not beaten, neither dismayed; the Republican party is gaining ground every day. Our clubs are reorganizing, and Republican principles are spreading like wildfire. The rotten platform of the Democracy is fast giving way, and will soon bury its supporters in irretrievable ruin. Give us more light, and the people will repu-diate, with a voice of thunder, the accursed system of our National Government being a tool in the hands of Slavery extensionists.

Yours, in haste, J. V. N. BILES. THINGS IN MINNESOTA,

St. Paul, Dec. 17.—I am happy to assure you that the good cause is all right in Minnesota. Spurious Democracy, but for the nursing of the General Government, would be "no-where" in this Territory; but Land Offices, Post Offices, Indian Agencies, Governor, Secretary, Judges, &c., all have an influence in a new country, where the masses think but little about politics, that people in older communi-ties have but little idea of. Our growth is wonderful. Our population falls but little short of two hundred thousand,

of "Arnold," for we have no "Egypt" here.

VOTERS IN SLAVE STATES. Frederick Co., Md., Dec. 27.—In this elec-on district there are over five hundred voters. Of this number, there are only sixteen slave-holders. Two of those voted for Fremont, at the Presidential election; a third of them says he goes for Liberty when there is even a remote probability of success. Party drill is so com-plete, that the mass of the people have their thinking done out, as they have their washing. The people want light.

Complaint I learn has been made of late

about the price of the Era. It is the cheapest paper that I know of, printed in this region, nat commends itself to outsiders. At all events, you may put me down as a subscriber to the Era for life, or during the war.

Much obliged to him for his club of subscri-

ONE OF THE "WHITE SLAVES." Milwaukee, Dec. 17 .- I am a poor mechanic and yet sometimes I feel as though even a of the political affairs of our great country, without making any worse the already lamentable condition of the "free society at the North:" and hence I enclose \$2 for the Era nother year. But, from fear that I should become dead to the great advantages to be derived from slave labor and slave society, I have ordered the Richmond (Va.) Enquirer: and. between the two, I hope to preserve a proper equilibrium. Yours, W. A. Peffer.

# THE SHIP RESOLUTE IN ENGLAND.

The Journal of Commerce publishes the folwing extract of a letter from an American gentleman, dated at London on the 19th of De-cember, which informs us that Commander Hartstene and his officers will return to the

"The Queen treated Captain Hartstene with marked attention at dinner and in the drawing-room. Afterwards she came up to him, and said she wished to talk with him, and remained in familiar conversation for an hour. On leaving the Isle of Wight, there was a great display of enthusiasm as the ship passed out of the harbor. The shores were lined, and the air rang with cheers. We were escorted by a steam yacht, which is always in attendance on the ship, and the fine steam frigate Retribution, which was also acting as an escort, and we were towed by a Government steamer. An admirally messenger is also continually in attendance on the officers. On arriving at Spithead, the ships saluted, and on entering Portsmouth harbor the transports were lined with people, cheering and waving handkerchiefs, the military bands playing national airs, and the battery saluting. The Old Victory manned her rigging and cheered.

rigging and cheered.

"There never was such enthusiasm and exhibition of heartfelt feeling; it is the event of the day, and is in every one's mouth. The Government have insisted that the officers shall return in the steam of t return in the steam frigate Retribution, and they will probably leave on the day after Christ mas.
"On Tuesday, Captain Hartstene is invited

to Lord Palmerston's country seat. It is to be hoped that on the arrival of the Retribution our Government and people will do something to convince the officers of that ship, and by

positive determination to send out another Arctic expedition in search of Sir John Franklin, or some of his party."

#### REPUBLICAN ROOMS.

Washington, Nov. 17, 1856. As the subscriber is in daily receipt of orders reach of all, giving a plain, simple history of parties and measures, will do more towards ments and speeches issued by the Republican ments and speeches issued by the Republican Association of this city during the late campaign, he deems it proper to state his inability to supply these orders, as previous to the election all documents on hand were gratuitously Meantime, multiply readers to the Era; it is distributed in sections where thought most needed.

As most of our publications were stereotyped, friends wanting sets, to issue them shortly in a bound volume, with the addition of some other matter, which may be considered desirable for future reference and preservation. LEWIS CLEPHANE.

## Sec. Republican Association.

REPUBLICAN CAMPAIGN DOCUMENTS of 1856. A small edition of this volume will be pubished and ready for distribution by February 1st. It will contain the most important Concressional speeches and documents issued by the Republican Association during the late Commence with North British for May, 1855, campaign; the platforms of the three parties: the Kansas Laws; the Fugitive Slave Bill of 1850, &c.; making a volume of 400 pages, and will be sold at the low price of 75 cents in paper cover, and \$1 in cloth, (free of postage.) To secure copies, orders should be sent in LEWIS CLEPHANE, early. Sec. Republican Association,

#### Washington, D. C. WHO WANTS A CHEAP DOCUMENT? FACTS FOR THE PEOPLE.

Stitched and bound in paper, sent, free of postage, to any who may order them, for 25 cents a copy. The work forms a neat volume of 192

pages. It contains—
"A Decade of the Slave Power"—complete

in ten chapters. Dangers of Slavery Extension—Slaveholders a Privileged Class - Growth of our Negro Aristocracy-being a speech delivered by Gov. Seward, in Albany, October 12th, 1855. The Politics of Justice, Equality, and Free-

dom-being a speech of Gov. Seward, delivered at Buffalo, N. Y., October 19th, 1855. American Politics-a speech delivered by the Hon. George W. Julian.

Speech of the Hon. John P. Hale, on the President's Message, relating to Kansas. Editorial Comments on the same Message. History and Philosophy of the Struggle for

the Speakership of the Present House of Representatives, with a classification of votes. Letter of Francis P. Blair to the Republican Association of Washington. Sectionalism and Republicanismtorial Review of a Letter from the Hon. D. D.

Barnard, of New York. A Synopsis of the Slave Code in the District of Columbia.

Statistics of Slavery in Maryland and Mi Besides all this, the volume presents a comprehensive view of the Know Nothing move-

ment and its bearings; accounts of Kansas affairs and of slave cases, and a thorough discussion of the Republican movement.

#### GOOD MEDICINES. It is estimated that Aver's Cherry Pectoral and Ca

It is estimated that Ayer's Cherry Pectoral and Ca thartic Pills have done more to promote the public health than any other cause. There can be no question that the Cherry Pectoral has by its thousand on thousand cure of Colds, Cougla, Asthma, Croup, Influenza, Bronchitis &c., very much reduced the proportion of deaths from consumptive diseases in this country. The Pills are at good as the Pectoral, and will cure more complaints. Everybody needs more or less purging. Parge the blood from its impurities. Parge the bowels, liver, and the whole visceral eystem, from obstructions. Purge ou the diseases which fasten on the body, to work its deeay But for diseases, we should die only of old age. Take antidotes early, and thrust it from the system, before it is yet too strong to yield.

Ayer's Pills do thrust out disease, not only while it is weak, but when it has taken a strong hold. Read the astounding statements of those who have been cured by them from dreadful Scrofula, Dropsy, Ulcers, Skin Diseases, Rheumanism, Neuralgia, Dyspepsia, Internal Pains Billous Complaints, Heartburn, Headache, Gout, and many less daugerous but still threatening ailments, such as Finaples on the Face, Worms, Nervous Irritability Loss of Appetute, Irregularities, Dizzness in the Head

#### sentatives whose names have not the prefix EXHIBITION OF AMERICAN MANUFACTURES AT WASHINGTON.

THIRD EXHIBITION of the Met of the country. Goods for competition of the country. Goods for cuttion until February 2sth. The Exhibition will on Monday, the 30th of March.

In Machinery Department will be under the charge of the Machinery Department will be under the charge of the Machinery Department will be under the way of the Country of the Cou ratical and interesting.

The Ladies are specially requested to contribute specinens of their handiwork, prepared expressly for this Exsibition. No articles that have been exhibited at the prerious fairs of the Institute can be received.

Intending Exhibitors are requested to give early notice
of the Superintendent. turther information given, on application, to whom all communications on the

cet of the Exhibition should be addressed.

CHARLES F. STANSBURY, THE CHILDREN'S OLD FRIEND. MERRY'S MUSEUM AND PARLEY'S FRIEND Edited by Robert Merry and Hiram Hatchett.

THE JANUARY NUMBER commences the Thirty.

Third Volume of this popular Juvenile Periodical,
with greater attraction than ever before, and only One
bollog a year.

The Mother's Magazine and Daughter's Friend. Twenty-Fifth Year of Publication A Magazine for every mother and daughter in the land s monthly visits are well worth the "one dollar a year. J. N. STEARNS & CO., Publishers, 116 Nassau street, New York.

1,000 AGENTS. For sure, unparalleled induce the microst in selling Premium luks and other chemicals, send stamp to M. J. COOK, A. B., Detroit, Michigan.

TRIBUNE ALMANAC FOR 1857. Price Thirteen Cents, Free of Postage. Copies of this valuable Political Register can be had L. CLEPHANE. Secretary Republican Associa Washington, D. C.

## PATENT AMBROTYPES

VANNERSON'S GALLERY. No. 424 Pennsylvania Avenue. O AMBROTYPE, possessing any degree of durab

erson returns his thanks for the very libers ronage of his friends and the public at his New 6 where he has greater facilities than formerly for eing fine portraits, with all the latest improvem the art of making Daguerreotypes, Ambrotypes, graphs, and Portraits, in Oil Colors, on Enameller Board and Canvass, in Water Colors, and Pastille Mark Vanagesan's work has received the highest

EYE AND EAR, AND ARTIFICAL EYES. D.R. KNAPP, Oculist, of No. 140 Main street, Buffal New York, continues to successfully treat all di-eases of the Eye and Eart, and inserts Artificial Eye without pain, that move and exactly resemble the nat Dr. Knapp's "Treatise on the Eye and Ear," mai

DOCTOR HOOFLAND'S CELEBRATED GERMAN BITTERS.

er of those organs.

Prepared by Dr. C. M. JACKSON, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania Will effectually cure LIVER COMPLAINT, DYSPEPSIA, JAUNDICE, bronic or Nervous Debility, Diseases of the Kidneys, an all Diseases arising from a disordered Liver or Stomach.

all Disease arising from a austructure Lever or Summers.

THE Proprietor, in calling the attention of the public to this preparation, does so with a feeling of the utmost confidence in its virtues, and adaptation to the diseases for which it is recommended.

It is no new and untried article, but one that has stood the test of a ten years' trial before the American people, and its reputation and sale is unrivalled by any similar researching extant. eparations extant. Principal Office and Manufactory, No. 96 Arch stree iiladelphia, Pennsylvania. MORGANTOWN, V.A., August 4, 1856.

Dean Sir: The sales of the Eitters are increasing, at what speaks volumes in their favor is, that all who hav used them, speak highly of their effects. No medicil that I sell gives such general satisfaction, and the denar for it exceeds all precedent; and, I assure you, it affor

For sale by Storekeepers and Druggists in every town and village in the United States. on, and JOHN L. KID-

Z. D. GILMAN, Washington, a WELL, Georgetown, D. C., Agents.

NEW VOLUMES FOUR GREAT BRITISH REVIEWS,

Edinburgh, North British, Westminster, and Lon-don Quarterlies, and Blackwood's Edinburgh Magazine, (Monthly,)

and the other Reviews and Blackwood for July, 1855. TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.—Any one Review of Blackwood, \$3 a year. Blackwood and one Review, or any two Reviews, \$5. The four Reviews and Blackwood, \$10.

Blackwood, \$10.

Postage (which should be paid quarterly in advan
Postage (which should be paid quarterly in advan
the four Reviews and Blackwood, to any Post Of
in the United States, only eighty cents a year. Name
four L. SCOTT & CO., Publishers, 51 Gold street, corner of Fulton, New York so, suggest that the present is a included in abscribers to begin, abscribers will oblige by sending such copies of the Editors will oblige by sending such copies of the reprints, and the sending such copies of the reprints, and the sending such copies of the reprints, and the sending such copies of the send such copies of the sending such copies of the sending such cop

ers in Washington city and vicinity sup-Subscribers in Washington lied free of postage, by TAYLOR & MAURY. Send for a Specimen of the "Farmer's Own

#### Paper," THE GENESEE FARMER. Established in 1831.

Only Fifty Cents a Year.

ACH number contains thirty-two royal octavo pages and is replete with practical and scientific suggestions, interesting to every farmer. It is published in one of the best wheat and fruit-growing sections of the United States, and numbers amone its revular contributors some States, and numbers among its regular contributors some of the oldest and most experienced practical farmers in the country. Each number is embellished with beautiful engravings of donestic animals, implements, houses buildings, fraits, flowers, Ornamental trees, &c. It is acknowledged to be "the cheapest and best Farmer's Paper in the country. Send for a specimen, and judge for yourself. We will gladly send a copy, postage paid, to all applicants. Address

JOSEPH HARRIS,

Publisher and Proprietor.

# Publisher and Proprietor. Rochester, N. Y.

PRESIDENT J. H. EATON, LL. D., Mison University, Murfreesboro, Tenn., Says: "Notwithstanding the irregular use of Mrs. S., llen's World's Hair Restorer, &c., the falling off of ha ased, and my gray locks everrestored to their original color Allen's World's Hair Restorer, &c., the falling off of hair cassed, and my gray locks tweerestored to their original color." REV. M. THATCHER, (sixty years of age.) Pitcher, Chenango county, N. Y.: "My hair is now restored to its natural color, and ceases to fall off."

REV. W.M. CUTTER, Ed. Mother's Magazine, N. Y.: "My hair is changed to its natural color," &c.

REV. B. P. &TONE, D. D., Concord, N. H.: "My hair, which was gray, is now restored to its natural color," &c.

REV. D. CLENDENIN, Chicago, Ill.: "I can add my testimony, and recommond it to my friends."

REV. D. T. WOOD, Middletown, N. Y.: "My own hair has greatly thickened, also that of one of my family, who was becoming bald."

REV. J. P. TUSTIN, Charleston, S. C.: "The white hair is becoming obviated, and new hair forming," &c.

We might swell this list, but, if not convinced, TRI IT.

MPS. S. A. ALLEN'S ZYLOBALSAMUM.

IT IS NOT A DYE!

MRS. S. A. ALLEN'S ZYLOBALSAMUM. or World's Hair Dressing, is essential to use with the Restorer, and is the best Hair Dressing for old or young sytant, being often efficacious in causes of hair falling te, without the Restorer. Gray-haired, bald, or persons afflicted with diseases of the hair or scalp, read the above, and judge of MRS. S. A. ALLEN'S WORLD'S HAIR RESTORER It does not soil or stain. Sold by all the principal whole le and retail merchants in the United States, Cuba, or mada.

Depot, 355 Broome street, New York. DF Some dealers try to sell articles instead of this, hich they make more profit. Write to Depot for circ r and information.

Dealers sending \$9, or more, will receive the amounts 532 HENRY H. BOODY & CO.,

NKERS, General Agents, and Dealers in Land farrants and Real Estate, Hudson, St. Croix county arrants and Reat postars, the partial sain, and Brunswick, Maine.
H. H. BOODY, Branswick, Maine.
ALVIN BOODY, Hudson, Wisconsin.
G. JEWELL, Jr., Hudson, Wisconsin. WANTED-AGENTS sell Steel Plate Engravings, including the beautiful ly-illustrated Engraving of the "Lord's Prayer and Commandments." An active person with a small

D. H. MULFORD,

LOOK OUT! LOOK OUT:—A NEW ENGLAND STORY,
By Virginia F. Town

LOOK OUT :-- A NEW ENGLAND STOR LOOK OUT!-A NEW ENGLAND STORY Home Magazine of Literature, Art, and Fashio may be had at all Periodical Stores and News the United States. Terms of Magazine, \$2 a ye copies one year for \$5. Specimen numbers so charge. Address

T. S. ARTHUR & CO., BANKING HOUSE OF WILLIAM T. SMITHSON WASHINGTON CITY, D. C., Jan. 5, 18

Land Warrants. There is but little activity in the Land Warrant Ma it this time, and prices are low. I unticipate better nowever, towards the opening of spring. Persons in warrants for sale would do well to send them to me, vish to purchase a large lot, and am always paying ent per acre over the New York prices. I am payis 

#### Prompt returns made, by checks on any of the print cities. WILLIAM T. SMITHSON AZA ARNOLD.

Patent Agent, Seventh street, opposite the Patent Office, urnishes Drawings, Specifications, Caveats, Concurrence of the Control of the Cont

PROCURES PATENTS. And attends to all business usually required to be a neted with the Patent Office. PHILOSOPHICAL AND CHEMICAL AP. PARATUS,

MANUFACTURED BY C. B. WARRING, A. I.

Poughkeepsie, N. V. Catalogues gratis

40

C. B. HUTCHINSON'S ATENTED BARREL MACHINERY,

B. MILBURN, Washington, D. C. roprietor for Virginia, Arkansas, Californ diana, Illinois, Missouri, Wisconsin, Mici and all the Territories. FOR THE BOYS AND GIRLS!

GRACE GREENWOOD'S LITTLE PILGRIM WILL begin a new volume with January, the form will be changed to sixteen is WILLIAM HOWITT, cal

WIPPER AND TOBY: The Australian Shepherd Boy. pies, and one to getter up pies, and one to getter up of class for \$15. Always payable in ad-

#### LEANDER K. LIPPINCOTT. THE EVENING POST.

The Oldest Democratic Journal in the City New York, Is devoted to the support of the Democ t is right, and of DEMOCRATIC PR oil! Free Labor! Free Speech! nistration of the Government.
THE DAILY EVENING POST conf nce, &c., the latest foreig THE SEMI-WEEKLY EVENING POST of

#### any Evening Post, contains of the day. TERMS: Daily Evening Post.

Single copy, one year, in advance Three copies one year, in advance Single copy, one month Semi-Weekly Evening Post. Published every Wednesday and Saturda gle copy, one year, in advance

Weekly Evening Post.

WM. C. BRYANT & CO., 68 Lexington street, Baltimore, Md.

Opened by T. H. STOCKTON, formerly Edilor the Christian World, Bible Alliance, de., an author of Sermons for the People. BIBLE DEPARTMENT .- This relates to the pul e Bible itself, in Separate Volumes, or Con ons of Volumes; each book according to the on, but in paragraph form; the chapters dicated by marginal figures, without break ction of subjects; the paper and press wo ality; the text in the most readable style, following and complete index, and with or without

nearly 200 pages, with glazed paper and let Mark is nearly ready for the press, and the of apidly follow. They may be had in all vang, at prices to suit purchasers, and can read y mail. Put in a case, they will form an eleg-

TRACT DEPARTMENT.—This is devoted to the of a monthly series of BIBLE TRACES—the first of the ever issued, and confessedly the best tracts in the No. I contains the Sermon on the Mount: No. 9. COMMANDMENTS, with additional related and il sages; and No. 3, the Celebration of the Law, in the 119th Psalm. These tracts are so arrang nake the beauty and utility of the Sacred Text m erent and impressive than in any ordinary fo are sold singly, at one cent; and in packages, 20 it cents; 35 for 25 cents; 50 for 35 cents; and 100 it cents. Postage, if prepaid, on packages over 8 our PAPER DEPARTMENT.—Here is the publi

neat, monthly paper, entitled THE BIBLE TIMES, deto the promotion of all Bible interests, and particular e cause above represented. Whoever wishes further information of the arigin, of actor, and progress of this cause, should send for THE B.

Times. The first number appeared in April. Back in the cause of the progress o pers can yet be supplied, as some are still on hand, an eprint of more has been ordered.

The Times is published at 25 cents for the ting of nine numbers, from April to December: 5 cop 1; 12 copies, \$2; 20 copies, \$3; 28 copies, \$1; and

opies for \$5-IN ADVANCE.
Send two letter stamps, and a specimen

Times, and also of the Traces, will be promptly return T. H. STOCKTON, 68 Lexington street, Baltimore, THE TRIBUNE ALMANAC FOR 1857, Will be published about 30th December, N addition to the usual Calendar pages and Astro-ical Calculations, THE TRIBUNE ALMANAC

ontain—
VERY FULL AND COMPLETE ELECTION REURNS, by States, Congressional Districts, and Complete
re 1856, carefully compared with the returns of forms THE IMPORTANT ACTS OF CONGRESS. ensed.

THE GOVERNMENT OF THE UNITED STATE
LIST OF MEMBERS OF THE PRESENT CO
RESS, and of the next as far as elected, classified in
tensity. A CONCISE STATEMENT OF THE DOINGS A COUNTSE STATEMENT OF THE KANNAS during the past year.
AN ACCOUNT OF THE REMARKABLE CONTEST FOR SPERAKER of the House.
AN ARTICLE ON THE STATE OF EUROPE.
AN ACCOUNT OF THE MOVEMENTS OF GENERAL WALKER, and his Filibuster Companions of Contract of Nicaragua.

A CLASSIFIED LIST OF THE GOVERNORS OF THE STATES, Times of Holding Elections, Meeting E THE PLATFORM OF THE REPUBLICAN PARTY with a condensed statement of those of the and American Parties.

THE JEFFERSONIAN ORDINANCE OF 17

Mississippi, and Teamessee, free States. Inverse return to Ordinance of 1757, applicable only to west Territory, was adopted.
Single copies, 123 cents; \$1 per dozen, \$7 per Jostage on the Almana, I cent each, prepaid, ach when not prepaid. Orders, enclosing the fally solited. GREELEY & MCELRATH,

ocument not generally accessible, all een adopted, would have made Ken fignissippi, and Tennessee, free States.

Whether my wo ance the lady havint, I cannot say is hand from my in her scarf that to ovement did not empanion, and her npanion, and bro easant as that !

"A palpable illuste in A palpable illuste in A proof deligious culturativing to impressed, we could not be wretch's conditation of the authorist in it. The standard are a fair san you have a fair san you ha